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RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. AGRICULTURAL SALES TO USSR

Report on Farm Products Sales

HK191135 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 7

[Report: "The United States To Sell the Soviet Union More Farm Produce Than Last Year"]

[Text] As the U.S. Department of Agriculture predicted, the USSR's grain imports will amount to 46 million tons, which is a "record-breaking figure," as this year the Soviet Union faces its "fourth successive year of poor harvests." Therefore, the amount of U.S. farm produce sold to the Soviet Union will exceed that of last year.

According to reports, the USSR grain production will amount to 185 million tons this year, much lower than the annual target which has been set at 238 million tons. Therefore, the Soviet Union will have to make up "the shortage of food" by expanding imports. On 8 July, at the UN Economic and Social Council, the U.S. representative Jose S. Sorzano pointed out that "the Soviet Union alone accounts for 40 percent" of the increased amount of grain purchased on the international market in the last 10 years. The Soviet Union's serious shortage of grain, he said, has placed the world balance of grain supply and demand in an "imminently dangerous situation."

The United States is the major grain supplier for the Soviet Union. In 1979 imports from the United States accounted for 23 percent of the USSR market of imported farm produce. This percentage was reduced to 8 percent in the last 2 years due to the U.S. grain embargo on the Soviet Union as a response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1980 (the embargo was lifted in April last year). In 1982 the amount of U.S. farm produce sold to the Soviet Union will exceed that of last year or will even break the record of \$2.86 billion witnessed in 1979. At the hearings before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 13 July, the newly appointed Secretary of State Shultz said that he objects to negotiating with the Soviet Union on signing a new 5-year agreement on grain sales. But, he also said that he "cannot rule out" the possibility that the United States will continue to sell grain to the Soviet Union. On the same day, the U.S. special trade representative William E. Brock also stated that the present contract "is likely to be prolonged" after its term expires on 30 September, although it is hardly possible for the United States to reach a new long-term agreement on grain sales with the Soviet Union in the near future.

On Grain Pact Extension

HK200716 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 82 p 7

[Report: "Congressmen From U.S. Agricultural States Ask Reagan To Extend the Grain Sales Agreement With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] President Reagan convened a Cabinet meeting on 15 July to settle the difference in policy concerning the extension of the grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.

According to reports, Reagan's agricultural advisers are appealing for opening the negotiation for a new agreement. However, his foreign policy advisers oppose this appeal because Poland has not yet lifted military control.

Among those advisers who support the expansion of the grain sales, Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block is the most vociferous. Block's opinion won support on 24 June: The Senate adopted a resolution subject to no restrictions, asking Reagan to resume negotiations with Moscow in order to extend the term of the agreement. Congressmen from those states where agriculture is the major source of revenue also went to the White House in throngs to exert pressure on Reagan, warning that the government would suffer loss in the mid-term election this autumn unless the president decided to prolong the grain sales agreement with the Soviet Union.

The present agreement on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union will expire on 30 September.

OBSTACLES TO PRC-U.S. RELATIONS VIEWED

HK200858 Beijing BAN YUE TAN No 13, 10 Jul 82 99 12-13

[Article by Zhou Cipu [0719 1964 2883] "What are the Obstacles to the Development of Sino-U.S. Relations?"]

[Text] Not long ago, the Chinese Government and the NPC Standing Committee, respectively met two important guests from the United States: Vice President George Bush and Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, Jr.

Mandated by President Reagan, Mr. Bush requested a visit to China. He was invited to come to Beijing by the Chinese Government. As a vice president, there is no doubt that he is one of the important decisionmakers of the U.S. Government. Mr. Baker, who has been a senator for 17 years and is now holding an important position as the Senate majority leader is, of course, one of the influential figures in the United States.

What was the purpose of these two important U.S. figures in coming to China one after another? The answer was quite simple. They came to China mainly to discuss Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan have adversely affected and severely obstructed Sino-U.S. relations. Sino-U.S. relations are now at a crossroad. Whether they will progress or retrogress has become one of the most important topics attracting worldwide attention. Bush and Baker came to China at this critical juncture to discuss the relations between the two countries with the Chinese leaders.

Just as people expected, their visits did not effect any breakthrough in Sino-U.S. relations and the Taiwan problem is still a stumbling block hindering the progress of the relations between the two countries. However, this does not mean that their visits did not yield any results at all. The Chinese and U.S. leaders had a frank exchange of views and further understood each other's stand on the Taiwan problem. This was beneficial to probing methods for ironing out differences.

The Taiwan problem is created by the United States itself. With the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Taiwan problem -- a big knot in the history of Sino-U.S. relations -- should no longer exist. This is because in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the United States affirms[queren 4292 6126] that the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China and that Taiwan is part of China's territory. However, it is a matter for regret that after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the United States adopted the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" which violates, through a series of problems, the principles affirmed by Sino-U.S. joint communique. Thereafter, Sino-U.S. relations have been covered by dark cloud. The sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan constitutes only one of the problems brought about by the "Taiwan Relations Act."

While meeting with Bush and Baker, the leaders of our country explicitly said: With regards to the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, China has no option, because it is not a matter of just selling weapons, but involves a problem of principle concerning whether the United States respects China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The problem is quite clear. Since the United States recognizes [chengren 2110 6126] that Taiwan is part of China, it goes without saying that the Taiwan authorities are only a local government of China. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan mean that the United States arms a local government of China to oppose the central government. It is obvious that this is a severe violation of China's sovereignty, a wanton interference in China's internal affairs and a sabotage of the sacred cause of the Chinese people for unifying their motherland. Of course, a country which has sovereign rights and is determined to guard its dignity will never tolerate this.

In talking with Bush and Baker, the Chinese leaders expressed their ideas explicitly. China attaches importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations and is unwilling to see the stagnation or retrogression of Sino-U.S. relations. However, China is a country which adheres to principles. Sino-U.S. relations can only develop under the conditions that both sides respect various principles affirmed in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and on the basis that both sides respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs.

While Bush was in Beijing, he conveyed the desires of the Reagan administration for solving the Taiwan problem. He believed that through his visit, he further understood China's position of the Taiwan problem and promised to report this to President Reagan to try to seek ways to solve the disputes. After Bush returned to the United States, the Chinese and U.S. sides would continue their talks.

Senator Baker, who formerly opposed the severing of U.S.-Chiang relations, said that he had learned a lot of things during his visit and that one of them was that there is only one China in the world.

At present, it is difficult to predict the development of Sino-U.S. relations. The knot is tied by the United States and the obstacles to Sino-U.S. relations are also raised by the United States. It is the United States which should resolve to untie the knot and clear the obstacles.

People have paid attention to the fact that the soul of Dulles doctrine, which is stealing out the rubbish heap of history, still has supporters among certain figures in U.S. political circles. The fallacy uttered recently by veteran U.S. Senator Goldwater in Taiwan was a clear proof. This is the thing that people should guard against.

SOVIET WEEKLY'S CHARGES AGAINST ASEAN REBUTTED

OW200831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Short commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Who Goes Against Reason?"]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- Of late, Moscow has unceasingly attacked ASEAN, which smacks of superpower high-handedness. A new case in point is a long article published in the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA denouncing the foreign policy of the ASEAN countries.

This weekly listed a host of "charges" against the ASEAN countries, the main one of which being "intensely hostile to the three Indochinese countries." The article denounces the governments of the ASEAN countries for "infringing on the interests of their own people..., simply going against reason, participating in the conspiracy regarding the so-called 'Kampuchea issue,'" "welcoming" the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and so on. The article continues menacingly to say: "For this, they should bear the grave responsibility for the possible consequences arising from this development."

This argument by Moscow that stands facts on their heads is nothing new. What should be pointed out is that the allegation of "going against reason" is actually applicable to Moscow itself. The whole world has seen that it is Vietnam, with Soviet support, that sent troops to invade Kampuchea and has forcibly occupied that country for more than 3 years, despite condemnation by UN resolutions and world opinion. This has posed a serious threat to the security of the ASEAN countries. In this situation, the ASEAN countries, for the sake of justice, have spoken out to condemn Vietnamese aggression, to express sympathy for the antiaggression struggle of the neighboring Kampuchean people, to welcome the coalition government formed by the tripartite Kampuchean patriotic forces and to call for Vietnam to withdraw all its occupation troops from Kampuchea. This is both natural and right. According to NOVOYE VREMYA'S preposterous logic, it would not have been Hitler who committed aggression against the Soviet Union in World War II, but those countries and those people sympathetic with the contemporary Soviet struggle against aggression. According to this logic, is it not justifiable for Israel to have invaded Lebanon today, and are the Arab and other countries which have condemned the Israeli aggression not "intensely hostile to" Lebanon and participating in the "conspiracy" against it? Obviously, it is not the ASEAN countries but Moscow that is so infatuated as to go against reason.

It is no coincidence that while Moscow is brandishing its big stick toward the ASEAN countries, Hanoi is putting up a "smiling face" toward them. Hanoi is making the gesture of "withdrawing some of its troops" from Kampuchea, and at the same time has sent its foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to go canvassing in the ASEAN countries in an effort to make known its so-called "realistic and modest attitude" of willingness to "iron out the differences" between it and the ASEAN countries. This is aimed at creating the illusion that Hanoi's "attitude has softened." Is the peremptory allegation of "going against reason" by Moscow, Hanoi's backstage boss, not an excellent annotation for the hypocritical performance of its proxy in Hanoi?

U.S. OFFICIAL CITED ON SRV TROOP PULLOUT

HK200759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82

[Report: "U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge Says Vietnamese Partial Troop Withdrawal Has Not Touched the Crux of Kampuchean Issue"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Jul (XINHUA) -- In his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 15 July, John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that Vietnam's plan of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea has not touched the crux of the Kampuchean issue.

In his report, Holdridge pointed out that "obviously, Hanoi's economic depression and political isolation" and the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have prompted the proposal of this new plan by Vietnam. However, Vietnam's plan "has not touched the crux of the issue, namely, military occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam and its refusal to grant the Khmers any decisionmaking rights."

Holdridge added that the United States will join with the ASEAN countries to "strive for a complete Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and the building of a neutral and independent Kampuchea."

AUSTRIA'S PAHR COMMENTS ON SRV'S KAMPUCHEA STAND

OW201606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 19 (XINHUA) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr left here for Rangoon this afternoon at the conclusion of his three-day visit to Thailand. During his stay here after a visit to Vietnam, Pahr met Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and had discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Pahr told the Thai foreign minister during a briefing that Vietnam had "softened its stand" on and shown "new flexibility" over the Kampuchean problem. But Sitthi told reporters afterwards that many points in the Vietnamese position relayed to him by Pahr had yet to be clarified in details. "In fact, we would rather wait to hear it directly from Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach himself," he said.

Pahr's remarks were immediately denied by Vietnam. According to the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, Vietnam still sticks to its earlier preconditions for the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea.

Pahr, in the name of the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK), met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, who was on his way to Hanoi, in Bangkok on July 13. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1611 GMT on 19 July transmits a report on this meeting that renders the previous sentence as follows: "On his way to Hanoi, Pahr, in the name of the international conference on Kampuchea, met with Sihanouk in Bangkok on 13 July."] He told reporters after the meeting that he welcomed the formation of the Kampuchean coalition as a "positive element" in the Kampuchean conflict. But, he stated earlier that he had been "skeptical" about the benefits of the coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance forces. Asked about the positions of Austria and Thailand on the Kampuchean problem before his departure from here today, Pahr said: "We are both bound to the resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea."

Sources here pointed out that as chairman of the international conference on Kampuchea, Pahr should adhere to the principles of the resolutions adopted at ICK and the United Nations General Assembly, which demand an immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, but not otherwise. Following the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the sources noted, Vietnam was using new tricks to hoodwink and divide the countries which oppose its invasion of Kampuchea.

YUGOSLAV STATEMENT ISSUED ON KAMPUCHEA COALITION

OW131724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslavia's Foreign Ministry issued a statement here today saying the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is conducive to political solution of the Kampuchean issue.

The statement said a political settlement in line with the U.N. General Assembly resolutions and the position of the Non-Aligned Movement means the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea to ensure the respect of Kampuchean sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and its position of neutrality and non-alignment.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry who issued the statement stressed that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is expected to be helpful for the Kampuchean people to win their right to decide their own destiny, including the establishment of an independent and non-aligned Kampuchea. It will also be helpful to the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia and for the Southeast Asian countries to engage cooperate on equal footing.

VODK CITED ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

OW200314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today calls on the Kampuchean people and the world community to heighten their vigilance against the so-called "partial troop withdrawal" of the Vietnamese from Kampuchea.

While advertising "partial troop withdrawal", the commentary says, the Vietnamese authorities dispatched reinforcements of about 4,300 men to Siem Reap Province and western Kampuchea from June 20 to July 13, and about 20,000 men to Kampuchea last May.

The commentary stresses that by deceiving the international community through the claim of "partial troop withdrawal", the Vietnamese authorities are trying to extricate themselves from their plight on the Kampuchean battlefield and from their isolated position in the world.

MATERIAL ON BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

13 Jul Banquet Speeches

BK141635 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua hosted a banquet yesterday evening in honor of Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing and his delegation. Both Minister Huang Hua and Minister U Chit Hlaing addressed the banquet.

In his address, Minister Huang Hua said: In recent years, the Burmese Government and people have tried to develop the national economy and culture on the basis of self-reliance, and have attained important achievements. Only recently, the Third 4-Year Plan was also implemented successfully. Today, they are striving to build Burma into an industrial country based on agriculture. We note these events with great pleasure and satisfaction.

The Burmese Government has pursued an active and independent foreign policy and has stepped up its friendly relations with neighboring countries. It has upheld justice and opposed aggression and expansion in international affairs. Burma, therefore, he said, has won the praise of the world.

Minister Huang Hua added: Both China and Burma are developing countries and in order to build their countries actively, they need a peaceful and stable environment. Hegemonist aggression and expansion have created an intense situation in Asia, gravely threatening the independence and security of various countries. Confronted with this situation, all peace-loving countries in this region must proceed from their respective positions to strengthen unity and cooperation and make common efforts to defend peace and check aggression. In this just cause, the Chinese Government and people will firmly stand with other Asian countries and make common efforts with them.

Minister Huang Hua then said: Not only are China and Burma friendly neighboring countries, our two peoples are also kindred. Friendly cooperation between our two countries in the fields of politics, economics and culture has constantly developed. The friendship between China and Burma is a friendship carefully cultivated by our leaders, a friendship that has stood the test of time. The Chinese Government and people greatly cherish this friendship and will continue to make sincere efforts to enhance the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

In conclusion, Minister Huang Hua said: Minister U Chit Hlaing's current visit will definitely contribute to further strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries.

In his address, Minister U Chit Hlaing said: Burma and China are two neighboring countries enjoying close and cordial relations since time immemorial. Today, thanks to the keen foresight of and patient nurturing by the leaders of our two countries, our traditional friendship has reached the kindred stage.

Whenever issues arose between us, our two peoples have been able to overcome them in a spirit of good will, understanding, sympathy, friendship and mutual accommodation. For this reason, we firmly believe that the friendship between our two countries will continue to be doubly strengthened in the years ahead. Burma is resolved to do its very best to enhance the existing relations between the two countries.

Minister U Chit Hlaing added: In the process of strengthening this traditional good will and amity, there have been frequent exchanges of visits not only between the leaders of our two countries but also at various other levels. To recount such exchanges in this decade, we are happy to note that our party chairman U Ne Win, in his capacity as president of the country, visited the People's Republic of China in 1980 while Premier Zhao Ziyang also visited Burma in 1981. We believe that these exchanges of visits have further consolidated the bonds of friendship between our two countries. My good-will visit is also to strengthen this noble goal.

Minister U Chit Hlaing said: I visited China once in 1960 as member of a defense delegation. Our delegation was then given the opportunity to visit all parts of China to study the Chinese people's implementation of the state's construction tasks which were then beginning to gain momentum. I am indeed very happy to visit China again after more than 20 years. I am very pleased that this time around, I will have the chance to observe and study the all-round modernization tasks carried out by the Chinese people. At this point, allow me to conclude my speech by saying that I, as a very close friend who hopes for China's well-being, extend my good wishes for the success of China's modernization tasks.

Present at the banquet were delegation member and Deputy Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Htay and Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and his wife. Also present on the Chinese side were Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Wu Xiuquan, Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi, Vice Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and Chinese Ambassador-designate to Burma Huang Mingda.

Minister U Chit Hlaing and his delegation left by train for (Xin De) Mountain summer resort this morning.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW161233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this morning with Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing and his party in the Great Hall of the People.

Referring to the present international situation, Deng Xiaoping said: "More and more troubles are occurring in the world. Although a big war has not broken out, the danger still exists, and small wars and disorder are taking place constantly."

He said: "The situation in Asia is also not stable. The countries in this region who are upholding justice should strengthen unity and hold consultations and fulfill their international responsibility to safeguard peace and security in Asia and Pacific regions."

[Beijing in Burmese to Burma at 1130 GMT on 16 July carries a report on this meeting which adds the following: "He said our new policy currently being practiced calls for concerted efforts in the two modernization tasks. However, to do so, it is necessary to have a peaceful international environment which lasts. China will never act as a hegemonist. Friendly relations among neighboring countries must be maintained as they contribute not only to the development of countries, but also to peace in Asia."]

The two leaders also discussed Sino-Burmese relations. Deng Xiaoping said: "There exists a lengthy, friendly relationship between China and Burma. Both of us have considered such friendly relations as the 'pauk-phaw' (fraternal) relationship. I hope that our relations, bilateral cooperation or cooperation on international issues, will continue developing."

Minister U Chit Hlaing said that the relationship between Burma and China has been and is now very good. Burma desires to live in peace and harmony with its neighbors. "During the current visit, I have a better understanding of the efforts China has been making for strengthening world peace and international cooperation," he added.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister; Wu Xueqian, vice-foreign minister; and Huang Mingda, Chinese ambassador-designate to Burma. Among the Burmese guests attending the meeting were U Aung Htay, deputy minister of information and culture; and U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador to China. The Burmese minister for foreign affairs and his party returned here yesterday after touring Chengde, Hebei Province, a summer resort northeast of Beijing.

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW161510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with U Chit Hlaing, Burmese minister of foreign affairs, and his party here this afternoon. In a friendly conversation, the premier asked Minister U Chit Hlaing to convey the cordial regards and best wishes of Chairman Ye Jianying, Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao and himself to Chairman U Ne Win, President U San Yu and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. [Beijing in Burmese to Burma at 1130 GMT on 17 July carries a report on this meeting which adds the following passage at the end of this sentence: "...U Maung Maung Kha, who extended their hospitality and warm reception to him during his visit to Burma last year. Premier Zhao Ziyang praised the existing friendship between China and Burma. Premier Zhao Ziyang then said China and Burma are cooperating well in the political, economic and cultural fields."] Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed the Chinese Government's invitation to the three Burmese leaders to visit or vacation in China at their convenience.

Premier Zhao said for a long time, the Chinese and Burmese leaders have cemented close ties between them, contributing positively to the friendship between the two countries. "The Chinese Government will continue to promote the friendship and cooperation between China and Burma," he added.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that in developing their economies, the developing countries should follow their own road instead of copying from others. In economic construction, he said, the developing countries have their good points, superiority and experience. "There are broad prospects for economic cooperation among us developing countries. But we also want to conduct economic cooperation with developed countries on the basis of mutual benefit," he said.

Premier Zhao praised the Burmese Government and people for their achievements in developing their national economy in recent years.

Minister U Chit Hlaing told Premier Zhao that he was satisfied with the success of his current China visit.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian was present at the meeting.

Visit to Television Bureau

BK151426 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Burmese Deputy Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Htay and Director of the Motion Picture Corporation U Myint Soe, both of whom accompanied Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing to China, this morning visited the Ministry of Broadcasting and Television and studied English-language educational programs being produced at the Central Television Bureau.

The Burmese guests were cordially welcomed by the consultant of the Ministry of Broadcasting and Television, (Zhen Zhao), and the deputy director general of the Central Television Bureau, (Hong Mengsin).

Consultant (Zhen Zhao) also hosted a luncheon in honor of Deputy Minister U Aung Htay and his party. Also invited to the luncheon were first secretary of the Burmese Embassy U Hla Myint U and his wife.

U Chit Hlaing-Hosted Banquet

BK171425 Beijing in Burmese to Burma at 1130 GMT on 17 Jul 82

[Text] U Chit Hlaing, Burmese minister for foreign affairs, gave a return banquet in Beijing last evening. Among the Chinese guests attending the banquet were Huang Hua, state councillor and foreign minister; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; Wu Xueqian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army; Jia Shi, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Deputy Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian; adviser (Qing Zhou) of the Ministry of Broadcasting and Information; and Chinese Ambassador-designate to Burma Huang Mingda.

Burmese Deputy Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Htay and Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and his wife were present.

Minister U Chit Hlaing made a toast saying that he was able to exchange views with the Chinese leaders during his current visit. He expressed his belief that the visit would further promote the friendly relations between the two countries. Minister U Chit Hlaing added that he was happy to witness the achievements of China during his tour of various places and his meeting with the people. He expressed the hope that there would be further success in the future.

Minister Huang Hua said the friendship between China and Burma was based on mutual trust and reliance and that it was the common desire of the people of China and Burma to strengthen and promote the friendship.

During his current visit, Minister U Chit Hlaing met and held cordial talks with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. He and Minister Huang Hua exchanged views on matters of mutual interests in a spirit of good will, resulting in greater understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Minister U Chit Hlaing and his party left Beijing for Burma today, while Deputy Minister U Aung Htay will leave for other cities in south China before going home.

Article on PRC-Burma Contacts

BK161612 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Unattributed article: "May the Friendship Between the Peoples of China and Burma Last for Generations"]

[Text] As Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing pays a good-will visit to China, we recall verse from a poem entitled "For Burmese Friends" composed by a former Chinese vice premier, the late Zhen Yi:

To foster good-neighbor relations and loving friendship,
We shall diligently work.
A loving friendship that does not fade,
Like the lush and verdant mountain
Like the ever-flowing river.

During his visit to Burma last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang said at the banquet given by the Burmese Government that friendship became more valuable as it grew. His words have deep meaning. Since the birth of new China and Burma's achieving independence, China and Burma have stepped up relations as good neighbors should. Burma was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the new China. Both China and Burma were among those countries which led the way in presenting the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have become stronger due to the frequent exchange of friendly visits by leaders and persons in various fields of China and Burma over past years. Chairman U Ne Win has paid 11 good-will visits to China, bringing with him the Burmese people's immense love for the people of China. These visits have contributed greatly to the friendship between Burma and China. Premier Zhou Enlai visited Burma nine times. Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Deng Yingchao and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping have also visited Burma. Soon after his appointment, Premier Zhao Ziyang made his first overseas visit to Burma. These visits have all further promoted the friendly relations between Burma and China. Relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, culture and sports have also grown.

Now the people of China warmly welcome the good-will visit of Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. We also extend our good wishes for the success of Minister U Chit Hlaing's good-will visit to China, the promotion and strengthening of China-Burma friendship and cooperation, and hope that China-Burma friendship will last for generations.

Newsletter on Friendly Ties

BK151428 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Unattributed newsletter: "Developing Friendly Relations With Its Neighbors"]

[Text] The Burmese Government, while pursuing an independent policy, has firmly safeguarded and maintained the basic principles of state-to-state relations in international affairs. It opposes aggression and interference and makes efforts to have smooth, good relations with neighboring countries as well as developing good-neighbor ties.

During his visit to Singapore in April this year, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing said although Burma has withdrawn from the Nonaligned Movement it strictly adheres to nonaligned principles.

For many years, Burma joined hands with other nonaligned nations to preserve and maintain world peace while contributing to the strengthening of the unity of Third World countries.

In September 1979, when the sixth nonaligned summit meeting was held in Cuba, some countries, acting in accordance with the wishes of some big nations, abolished the right of Democratic Kampuchea to attend the meeting by leaving the Kampuchean seat vacant. The Burmese Government, in order to uphold justice and safeguard the principles of nonalignment, fought against that move which violated the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, and also withdrew from the Nonaligned Movement.

The Burmese Government firmly adheres to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and opposes the use of force to threaten or commit aggression against another country. Issues between Burma and its neighboring countries are solved through friendship and mutual understanding.

In 1979 Burma concluded a boundary agreement with Bangladesh, and in 1980 it signed a maritime boundary demarcation of the Andaman Sea with Thailand. The existing bonds of friendship between China and Burma have constantly developed further. In October 1980 Chairman U Ne Win once again visited China, and Premier Zhao Ziyang, after assuming the post of the premier, made his first visit to Burma last year. China and Burma have also extended their cooperation in the economic, trade, culture and sports fields. Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing's visit to China this time around is indeed a very happy occasion for the growth of the friendship between the two countries. We believe that this visit will definitely contribute to further development of mutual understanding and friendship.

USSR-GDR-POLAND MILITARY EXERCISE REPORTED

OW200114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, July 19 (XINHUA) -- Democratic German and Polish forces and the Soviet troops stationed in Democratic Germany began a military exercise today in the central part of the country, according to an ADN report. Details about the exact location and the scale of the war game, which involve ground and air units and military commands, are not available.

The mock warfare, which demonstrates "high combat readiness" in an "intensive defensive operation", is held under a training program of the Staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries with a view to consummating cooperation between troops.

MAJOR PARTY SHAKEUP IN POLAND REPORTED

OW171322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 (XINHUA) -- A major shake-up of the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party took place during the two-day ninth plenum of the party Central Committee ending today. Upon a proposal of the party Politburo, the plenum elected through secret ballots Stanislaw Kalkus (member of the party Central Committee and a worker from a Poznan machine-building plant) and Marian Wozniak (former alternate member of the Politburo and Warsaw provincial party first secretary) Politburo members; elected Jan Glowczyk (alternate Politburo member) and Manfred Gorywoda (head of the economic advisers to the prime minister) secretaries of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

The plenum accepted resignations from the following party leaders: Hieronim Kubiak resigned from his post as party secretary and would continue to be Politburo member and would engage in scientific research work; Stefan Olszowski resigned his post as party secretary while keeping his membership of the Political Bureau and taking up a post in a government organ; Marian Wozniak resigned from his post as secretary because he is holding the office of party secretary of Warsaw Province; Jan Labecki (first party secretary of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk) resigned his post as Politburo member. The plenum elected three new members to the party Central Committee. They are Stanislaw Bejger (who was also elected alternate Politburo member at the plenum), Manfred Gorywoda and Wladyslaw Jonkisz (who is also first party secretary of the Czesochowa Province). Deputy Defense Minister Jozef Baryla was elected alternate member of the party Central Committee.

The two-day plenum mainly devoted to the youth problem. According to the Polish press, the younger generation's belief in the party's political line has been shaken. They are taking a "cold attitude towards it". This problem has become particularly obvious since the August industrial unrest in 1980. Since the beginning of this year, the overwhelming majority of the people involved in the street demonstrations were young people.

At this plenum, party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski read a report of the Politburo entitled "With Youth and With an Eye to Youth". The report says that young people make up half of the country's population. Their tendency is "a very serious problem". "We must make them understand that Poland cannot go against historical trend and must not sail to the west coast." He said that "although we have made mistakes", "socialism still remains the only way that can guarantee development of our country."

He stressed that his party would stick to economic reform and political renewal line in political life. He pledged that the party would take a series of measures to secure healthy growth of the youth and to gradually solve their moral and material difficulties both.

The plenum discussed the report and adopted a resolution on the youth problem.

SFRY'S MOJSOV SUBMITS FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

OW160845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today appealed to the international community to take "decisive measures to finally put an end to the aggressive and arrogant policy of Israel," according to a TANJUG report. The appeal was made in a foreign-policy report submitted to the parliament this morning.

Mojsov assessed the crisis in the Middle East as the most dangerous in the world. He said that the extremely dangerous development in the Middle East served as the "most serious warning" that the interests of international security make it necessary to "proceed as soon as possible, by political means and in a just manner, to the elimination of the hotbeds of crisis in Asia, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, southern Africa, and Central America." He pointed out that the present situation in the world was extremely disturbing and that it was seriously jeopardizing the already unstable peace.

Mojsov pressed for the soonest possible termination of "the tragic war between Iran and Iraq, which has already inflicted great damage to both countries, and to the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole."

He spoke highly of the contributions made by the Non-Aligned Movement in checking the further development of the international situation in a negative direction. "We expect the seventh summit to confirm once again the fundamental joint approaches and proposals for resolving all the major world problems, ranging from the question of development, the establishment of a new international economic order, the demand to halt the arms race and finally initiate the process of disarmament, to the elimination of the focuses of crisis and of the last remnants of colonialism and the taking of measures for improving the efficiency of the United Nations in carrying out its historical mission," Mojsov emphasized.

He pressed for a resolute course to the establishment of new international relations, above all through global negotiations in the United Nations.

He also warned of the growing confrontation of different factors on the international scene in the struggle to expand their influence and gain advantage and superiority.

Mojsov urged closer cooperation among the Mediterranean countries in order to transform the region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

Due to its geographic position, its socialist system based on self-management and its place and role in the Non-Aligned Movement, "Yugoslavia is exposed to intensified attempts to exert pressure and take advantage of its present economic difficulties," Mojsov stressed.

But those wishing to eliminate the recognized international role of Yugoslavia's foreign policy would never succeed in their plans and Yugoslavia will continue actively and consistently pursuing its independent and non-aligned policy, he stressed.

SFRY SENTENCES 34 ALBANIANS TO PRISON

OW140226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Thirty-four Albanian national splitists in Kosovo have been sentenced to one to 15 years' imprisonment by the Pristina and Gnjilana courts, according to a TANJUG report.

These offenders were charged for opposing the social system of Yugoslavia, trying to overthrow the political power of the working class, sabotaging the harmonious unity and equality among various nationalities in Yugoslavia and changing the federal system in the country.

Their ultimate aim was to separate the Albanian residential areas in Kosovo, Macedonia and Crna Gora from Yugoslavia and then integrate these areas into Albania.

'NO PROGRESS' IN TALKS ON ENDING LEBANESE CRISIS

OW171530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Some 10,000 Lebanese took to the streets today to protest Israeli economic blockade of west Beirut as negotiations on the Lebanon crisis were going on. The demonstrators marched from the Islamic Center in west Beirut to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's office, handing over a letter assailing Israel's crimes.

Israeli troops have blockaded west Beirut for two weeks and cut off flour, fuel and medicine supply for the estimated 500,000 residents, which resulted in a great shortage of food and fuel.

Outside Al-Wazzan's office, one demonstrator shouted into a loudspeaker: "Unless the invaders ease this blockade, we shall resort to arms to fight for our dignity and needs."

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan today again discussed with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib the removal of the Israeli blockade.

The sixth ceasefire reached on July 11 was holding despite sporadic fightings in south Beirut, but there has been no progress in talks on the Lebanon crisis. The key point is where the Palestinian fighters will go after their withdrawal from besieged west Beirut.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, now attending a non-aligned conference on Lebanon in Nicosia, reaffirmed today that his country would not accept the Palestinian fighters, but Lebanese and Palestinian sources here believe the Syrian position is negotiable. They pin hopes on talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Saudi and Syrian foreign ministers next week.

Al-Wazzan was optimistic after talks with Habib today. He said they discussed "some initiatives" to find another place as an alternative if the Syrians finally refuse to accept the Palestinian fighters. Yesterday Al-Wazzan met the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. He said the PLO's attitude was positive.

MUBARAK URGES ARABS TO AGREE ON LEBANESE ISSUE

OW151950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, July 15 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak appealed today that the Arab countries buty their differences and agree on a common policy to solve the Lebanese problem.

Speaking at a press conference he gave jointly with the visiting West German Foreign Minister Genscher following their meeting here today, Mubarak said the situation in Lebanon was extremely serious. It is high time for the Arabs to iron out their differences and agree on one line to be followed to resolve the Lebanese problem, he said.

The Egyptian president said he was prepared to go to any place of the Arab world provided that the Arabs abandon their differences and agree on a common policy. He underlined that the exit of Palestinian troops from Beirut by no means provides a solution for the Lebanese problem. He added that the Palestinians' right to self-determination was inevitable.

In a toast at a dinner last night in honor of Genscher, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Ali said that the key to the Middle East crisis is the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. After complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, negotiations should start for a solution to the Palestinian issue, he added. 'Ali welcomed the declaration of the ministerial council of the EEC of June 29 condemning the Israeli invasion and calling for an early Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Genscher said in a reply speech that no peace can prevail in the Middle East until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, were taken into account. He called for a stoppage of the slaughter in Lebanon and for sincere efforts toward a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Genscher left here for home this afternoon after a two-day visit to Egypt.

QADDUMI SAYS NO PLO WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

OW171542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, July 17 (XINHUA) -- Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Qaddumi declared here this morning that the PLO guerillas would not withdraw from Lebanon. Talking to reporters before attending the morning session of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting, he said: "Our homeland is occupied by Israel and if we have to withdraw from Lebanon, we will go to Gaza. Israel should withdraw first from the occupied territories." Qaddumi pointed out that the Palestinians are not isolated because all the peace-loving countries stand by them. He condemned the United States for providing Israel with all kinds of modern weapons. He expressed the hope that the current meeting of the Non-Aligned bureau could bear positive results and that individual countries apply sanctions against Israel.

DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR DISCUSSED

Iran Rejects UN Resolution

OW131952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tehran, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi today rejected the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a peaceful solution to the Gulf war. The resolution called for a ceasefire in the Gulf war, an immediate end to all military operations, withdrawal of forces to international borders and sending U.N. observers to oversee the ceasefire and the withdrawal.

In a press interview, Musavi said Iran does not want the stationing of foreign troops on its border. "If the Security Council issues 10 more resolutions, we cannot drop our legitimate demands," he stressed. He reiterated the demands that Iraq withdraw its troops from Iran unconditionally, pay war reparations and that the war criminals be tried. "In this case the war will end," he added.

Further Report

OW141710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 14 (XINHUA) -- The Iraqi Military High Command declared in a communique today the Iraqi forces had stopped the Iranian advance, according to a radio Baghdad report.

The communique said Iran had "violated our international borders in the Basra sector on a front 10 km wide and to a depth of 10 km." It said the Iraqi forces "at first light today were able to stop the advance of the enemy," and from 10:00 this morning (0600 GMT) "began a counterattack on the enemy forces." "The Iranians were now retreating, leaving behind large numbers of dead and wounded. Hundreds of Iranians had been taken prisoner," and "the Iraqi forces were now pursuing and attacking the escaping Iranian troops," the communique added.

According to radio Tehran this afternoon, Iran claimed to have annihilated two Iraqi divisions (the Third and Ninth) and destroyed the 26th Iraqi Armored Brigade in the initial stage of its latest offensive started last night. Several thousands of Iraqi soldiers were killed, wounded or taken prisoner and a large quantity of military equipment is captured. The operation had broken two Iraqi defense lines on the Iraqi territory in the southern front, the radio asserted.

An Iraqi military spokesman, quoted by radio Baghdad, said that the Iraqi Air Force had attacked "Iranian economic targets" in the cities of Ilam, Kermanshah and Khorramabad; the air raids were carried out in retaliation for the Iranian air attacks against civilian and economic targets in the Iraqi cities of Basra, Al-Faw and Abu al Khasib. He warned Iran that "any Iranian aggression" against Iraq "would incur a firm and forceful counterattack."

Radio Tehran said four Iraqi planes were downed in Iranian Khuzestan Province.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

OW200746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a short commentary calling once again for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. The commentary, entitled "A New Word of Advice to Iran and Iraq", says that the escalating Iran-Iraq war has further complicated the tensions in the Middle East, caus'ng deep worry among all peace-loving countries and people of the world. "The international community and public opinion always hold that the war between the two Islamic countries is disastrous to them both", the commentary continues: "Two months ago, when Iran recovered Khorramshahr and largely regained its pre-war positions, it was hoped that the two countries would cease fire and negotiate peace. But unfortunately that hope was not realized." In face of the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Arab and Islamic countries are required to shelve their differences and take urgent and concerted actions against the Israeli aggression to support the struggle of the Palestinian people. "We sincerely hope that Iran and Iraq would treasure the interests of the Middle East as a whole and the long-term interests of their own, so as immediately to end their war and settle their dispute through peaceful negotiations. Only in this way will they give no chance for the enemy to knock down the Middle East countries one by one," the commentary stresses.

COMPATRIOTS URGED TO DISCUSS CONSTITUTION

HK191208 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Enthusiastically Exercise the Sacred Rights of Masters of the Country"]

[Text] Since the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" was promulgated and submitted to the people of the whole country for discussion by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress over 2 months ago, the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad, together with the people of various nationalities on the mainland of the motherland, have enthusiastically participated in the discussion and aired their views in various ways. This is a manifestation of the sons and daughters of the Chinese people thoroughly exercising the rights of masters of the country. The NPC Standing Committee treasures the views of the compatriots very much. In order to revise our country's constitution so that it may conform with our country's reality and meet the needs of long-term development in the future, Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, made an important speech on 16 July calling on Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad to further discuss in a deepgoing way the draft of the revised constitution. He has expressed the cherished desire of the people of the whole country.

The constitution is the country's fundamental law. It stipulates the nature and future of the country, the rights and duties of citizens, and so on. It concerns each individual of the whole country. The draft of the revised constitution was formulated on the basis of summing up our country's experience over the past 30 years or more. Its promulgation, approval and implementation are a result of the protracted common struggle of our country's 1 billion people, including Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad and reflects the common will of all the people. It is a distinctive mark showing that our country's economy is developing, its political situation is stable and its legal system is being perfected with each passing day.

Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad have the glorious tradition of loving the country and showing concern for the major affairs of the country. However, before the founding of new China, they were not able to enjoy the rights of masters of the country.

Taiwan had been under the oppression of imperialism for a long time. Since the founding of new China, it has again been completely cut off from the motherland's mainland. The democratic rights of the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots are not legally protected and much less have they the chance to participate in managing the major affairs of the country. In September last year, NPC Chairman Ye Jianying announced the nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification, which points out that after the country's reunification, Taiwan may become a special administrative region, and so on. Article 30 of the draft revised constitution stipulates: "The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions." Thus, the basic contents of the nine principles and policies are established in a legal form, providing a legal basis for the motherland's peaceful reunification and reflecting the fundamental interests of the people on the motherland's mainland and in Taiwan.

The broad masses of overseas Chinese suffered strict discrimination in the past. Since the founding of new China, the international position of Chinese people has become more and more important and the overseas Chinese have felt elated and exultant. However, in the decade of turmoil, the lawful interests of Chinese residents abroad, returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China were not protected. At present, "protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese residents abroad and protecting the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China" has been written into the draft of the constitution.

This has been more clearly and completely expressed than in the previous constitution and will ensure that the broad masses of overseas Chinese will share national glory with the 1 billion people of the motherland.

Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad are members of the big family of the Chinese people and are masters of the country. There are representatives of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and returned overseas Chinese on the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution. They are participating in revising and formulating the constitution. Now, NPC Vice Chairman Peng Zhen has also made a speech earnestly hoping that the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad will discuss the draft revised constitution in a deepgoing way. This shows more clearly the boundless confidence of the people of the motherland in them. We deeply believe that the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese residents abroad will treasure even more their sacred rights, further enthusiastically participate in the discussion of the draft revised constitution and dedicate their wisdom and talent to formulating a more sound constitution.

ZHAO ZIYANG'S REMARKS AT ENTERPRISE FORUM

OW200433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- When briefed on a national forum on enterprise consolidation, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, pointed out: Leading cadres of all areas and departments should be firmly determined to grasp major problems in enterprises and consolidate enterprises effectively and successfully.

The forum, convened with the approval of the State Council, opened on 10 July and ended on 17 July. Responsible persons from various localities and the central ministries and commissions concerned, as well as from some enterprises, exchanged experiences in enterprise consolidation work, analyzed the current situation and existing problems and made arrangements for the work of enterprise consolidation in the latter half of this year.

When briefed on the forum, Zhao Ziyang said: Doing a good job in the all-round consolidation of enterprises is of the utmost importance in achieving better economic results, increasing financial revenues and bringing about a radical change for the better in the national economy. At the same time, this will lay a solid foundation for the vigorous future development of our economy.

He pointed out: It is most important to overcome weak leadership in order to successfully consolidate enterprises. The leadership must have the determination and courage to set about solving major problems in enterprises. Consolidating enterprises is aimed at resolving the principal contradiction. If one does not dare to touch the principal contradiction of an enterprise and takes an evasive attitude to acute problems, then, enterprise consolidation will inevitably turn out to be a mere formality. Enterprise leaders should have the courage to assume responsibility and take the initiative in solving relatively outstanding problems in enterprises, such as the problems of leading bodies, labor organizations, muddling along and "sharing food from the same big pot" by state and big collective enterprises, as well as closing down enterprises or temporarily stopping their production, amalgamating them with other enterprises or converting them to other products. This is also a test of whether enterprise leaders have fighting capability. No doubt there will be many difficulties and obstructions in tackling such problems. But we should also note that the broad masses of workers and staff members urgently call for solving such problems, thus conforming with the trend of the times and the common aspirations of the people. As long as we resolutely tackle such problems in a down-to-earth manner, the cadres and masses will enthusiastically support us and then many difficulties will be readily solved. The streamlining of the party Central Committee's departments and state organs, carried out earlier, has proved this point. If the leadership is irresolute and hesitant, obstruction will mount and enterprise consolidation will inevitably turn out to be a mere formality.

The current all-round consolidation of enterprises is aimed at tackling problems in a comprehensive way. This is a constructive consolidation which should be carried out together with the conduct of investigations and reforms. We should persist in, and improve, reforms carried out earlier which have proved effective. We should seriously study, and gradually solve, problems cropping up in the new situation. We must not return to the beaten track once we encounter problems. For example, instituting the economic responsibility system and the financial practice of "eating food cooked in separate kitchens" [fen zao chi fan 0433 3501 0676 7391] has indeed aroused the enthusiasm of localities, workers and staff members, promoted the development of production, tapped new financial resources and reduced our difficulties. However, this has also given rise to such problems as decentralization of financial powers. It is necessary to take correct measures, according to the new conditions, to appropriately concentrate the country's financial resources more in the hands of the central authorities, to ensure the needs of the country's key construction projects and to better display the superiority of the socialist planned economy. But we should also see to it that things are not done too rigidly, so as not to dampen the enthusiasm of local authorities, enterprises, workers and staff members.

Zhao Ziyang stressed: Enterprise consolidation should be aimed at achieving better economic results. In carrying out enterprise consolidation, one should not do things in a flashy manner or merely engage in empty talk, nor should one make a lot of suggestions but let the outlook of the enterprise remain the same. Whether an enterprise is consolidated well is to be finally judged from the fact of whether its economic results have been raised. Although our enterprises bear heavy burdens, they also waste a lot and still have great potential. Now the consumption of raw materials and fuel and the reject rate are high, and many products are of poor quality, high-priced and unmarketable. Thus many such products are overstocked. Enterprises should put a stop to waste, tap production potential and increase income by improving management, undertaking technical transformation and raising the scientific and technical level of their workers and staff members. Through the consolidation, enterprises should achieve beneficial results and produce good-quality, low-priced, newly designed and marketable products to satisfy the needs of society.

Dealing with how to arouse enterprises' initiative, Zhao Ziyang said: It is essential to give enterprises necessary decisionmaking power and let them have a certain amount of room to maneuver in order to arouse their initiative and achieve better economic results. Only in this way will it be possible for the enterprises to have a motive force in developing production. Because of economic readjustment, many enterprises have not been given sufficient production tasks over the past 2 years. Through their own efforts, they have improved the quality of their products, increased the variety of colors and designs, reduced production costs and improved their service attitude, thus finding a market for their products and developing production. One is wrong if one fails to see that the carrying out of reforms has aroused enterprises' initiative. However, we must definitely foster the point of view that an enterprise should achieve economic results through its own efforts and should not do so by retaining a larger portion of profit or getting what should belong to the state. We should set reasonable demands on enterprises to bring certain pressure to bear on them in order to propel them to improve management and achieve better economic results. Reform is aimed at giving enterprises due economic benefits according to their contributions to the country. They must not always "share food from the same big pot" or be "ensured stable yields despite drought or excessive rain." Our policy and method is to award the hardworking while penalizing the lazy. Enterprises which have made greater contributions through hard work toward the improvement of management are entitled to greater economic benefits; those which do an average job will be able to get by; and those poorly managed will naturally be denied economic benefits or even penalized accordingly. Only in this way will we be able to build up a large number of well-managed enterprises, train a large number of entrepreneurs skillful at management and greatly raise the level of our enterprise management.

Vice Premiers Wan Li and Yao Yilin and State Councillor Zhang Jingfu also attended and spoke at the briefing.

BEIJING REVIEW ON QUESTIONS OF PARTY BUILDING

HK161501 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 28, 12 Jul 82 pp 16-20

[Text] Editors note: On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, our correspondent interviewed a leading comrade of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee about readers' questions concerning the building of the party. Following is the text of the interview. [end editor's note]

Question: How many members does the Chinese Communist Party have? Will it continue to expand its organization?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party was established in light of the needs of the Chinese people's revolution. During the 61 years of revolutionary wars and construction in China, the Chinese Communist Party has grown in size and strength. It began with some 50 members and now it has more than 39 million. Along with the development of revolution and socialist construction, it is bound to continue growing and developing.

Question: Who are qualified to be party members? How about the procedures?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the interests of the Chinese people of all nationalities, the core of leadership of China's socialist cause. It uses Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as the guide for action. This characteristic decides that not anyone can be a party member. Only those who meet the requirements of the party can be admitted.

Who can apply for party membership? Any Chinese worker, peasant, soldier, intellectual or any other revolutionary who has reached the age of 18 and who supports the party programme and accepts the party constitution, is willing to join a party organization, work actively in it, carry out the party's decisions and pay membership dues on time, can apply for membership in the Communist Party of China. A party member should study hard, serve the people wholeheartedly, play an exemplary vanguard role in work, be truthful and honest to the party, observe party discipline, put the party's interests above everything else, be ready to sacrifice everything he or she has and strive all his or her life for the realization of the communist cause.

Applicants for party membership must go through the procedure for admission, which includes: An applicant must be recommended by two full party members who should earnestly brief a party branch on the applicant, and the applicant must be examined by the party branch which should seek extensive opinions inside and outside the party. The applicants may become a probationary member after being accepted by the general membership meeting of the party branch and being approved by the next higher party committee. Before approving admission for an applicant, the higher party committee must appoint someone to talk with the applicant and carefully examine his or her case. If he or she is qualified for party membership, the committee should give its approval.

The party constitution stipulates that the probationary period of a probationary member is one year. The purpose is mainly to make further efforts to educate and observe him or her. During this period the party organization concerned should further observe the member and set right his or her motives to join the party, so as to exclude those who are not qualified to join the party and ensure the quality of party members.

Question: Can a member withdraw from the party?

Answer: Yes. The party constitution stipulates that party members have the freedom to withdraw from the party. If a member does not want to fulfil the duties of party members, he or she may withdraw from the party. Moreover, members who seriously violate party discipline can be punished by party disciplinary measures, including expulsion from the party. The party constitution states that a member whose revolutionary will has degenerated, who refuses to fulfil the duties of party members and no longer meets the requirements for a party member and remains unchanged despite repeated education, should be persuaded to withdraw from the party.

Question: How does the party play its leading role in the period of socialist construction?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party is the ruling party. To uphold and improve the leadership of the party and to steadily raise the party's militancy is the basic guarantee for our socialist modernization drive and for realizing the reunification of the motherland and defending our country's independence and security. The party does not exercise leadership by issuing orders or using mandatory administrative means, but by using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and its correct propositions and actions to educate and influence other organizations and people to conscientiously support the party, have faith in the party, accept the leadership of the party and to work hard for the realization of the party's propositions.

Specifically speaking, the party's leading role is exercised through different ways. First, leading organs of the party must formulate and implement a correct line, principles and policies. Second, through the work of its organizations at different levels, the party co-ordinates relations in various fields and unites all forces under its line and goals. Third, the party relies on all its members to play backbone and exemplary roles in political and social life.

Question: Are all the leading posts in government organs, public undertakings and enterprises held by party members?

Answer: The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the Chinese revolution and construction. One of our basic principles is adhering to the party's leadership. But the Chinese Communist Party is not a party seeking its own gains. It unites with as many non-party people as possible to carry out the revolution and construction. Therefore, not all leading posts are held by party members. Party committee posts at various levels and posts in charge of the party affairs are held by party members. As to posts (including leading posts) in government organs, public undertakings, enterprises and mass organizations, they can be held by party members and non-party personages.

Question: Is the party still emphasizing the mass line?

Answer: The mass line is the party's basic line for work. Having faith in the masses, relying on the masses and respecting the masses constitute the basic guarantees for carrying out our revolution and construction and winning success in these fields. Our party has always adhered to the mass line -- during the war years and the period of construction after the founding of new China. The third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in December 1978 decided that there would be no more turbulent political movements. This decision was made for the purpose of shifting the focus of work to the four modernizations. Since construction needs the efforts of the masses, the party continues to emphasize the mass line.

The party heeds the opinions of the masses through many channels:

1. Party members working in grass-roots organizations of every trade are acquainted with the opinions of the masses and will forward them to the leading organs of the party.
2. Cadres of the party at various levels, including high-ranking ones, often go among the masses, exchange views and discuss problems with them and listen to their opinions. The party's important policy decisions are made after consulting with the masses in accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings of "from the masses, to the masses" and centralizing the ideas of the masses and persevering and carrying them through among the masses.
3. The party heeds the opinions and demands of the masses through such mass organizations as the Communist Youth League, trade unions and women's federations and helps solve their problems.
4. The party obtains opinions and suggestions from the masses through the delegates to party congresses and people's congresses at various levels.
5. The party pays attention to the people's letters and visits.

The people have faith in the party and are concerned with the party. When they identify problems in the party's work or in any members of the party or when they have suggestions which require the attention of the party's leading organs, they write letters to the party Central Committee or its chairman. People also visit the party's leading organs to submit their opinions and demands. The party's leading organs at various levels must conscientiously study and solve problems identified by the people and notify them of the results. At the same time, the party maintains close ties with various democratic parties in China and listens to their opinions in consultation sessions.

Question: Are leading organs of the party also being restructured? Are younger cadres being promoted to leading posts in the party?

Answer: Restructuring is necessary to eliminate bureaucratism, raise work efficiency, and strengthen and improve the party's leadership. At present, apart from the central state organs, the leading organs under the party Central Committee are being restructured. Organs directly under the party Central Committee have been working on this since January and much progress had been made by mid-May.

The numbers of bureaus and departments have been cut by 11 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The total number of staff members has been reduced by 17.3 per cent. Head and deputy heads of each leading body at the ministerial level have been restricted to 3.5 people, a cut of 15.7 per cent. Their average age has been reduced from 64 to 60. Head and deputy heads at the bureau level are now generally composed of 2.3 people, a cut of 14 per cent. Their average age has been reduced from 58 to 54.

Middle-aged and younger cadres have been promoted to leading bodies. They constitute 13 per cent of the leaders at the ministerial level and 16 per cent at the bureau level. The cultural level of the leading bodies at the ministerial and bureau levels has all been raised. Initial results have been made in lowering the average age of leading comrades. This constitutes a satisfactory step forward towards leading organs composed of revolutionized and better educated cadres with professional knowledge. In the future, we will continue to promote capable middle-aged and younger cadres and do a good job in making arrangements for retired veteran cadres. We will continue the streamlining programme, train cadres in rotation, improve the work methods and efficiency.

Question: Why is emphasis being placed on consolidating the party's work style at the present time?

Answer: The Communist Party of China is a ruling party. As Vice-Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Chen Yun pointed out, the style of work of a ruling party is a matter of life-and-death importance.

During the revolutionary war years, everyone who joined the Communist Party was willing to bear hardships, take risks and, if necessary, sacrifice his or her life. Things have changed since the revolution succeeded. The people showed gratitude to us and the bourgeoisie came forward to flatter us. It is very easy for people within our party to become arrogant and begin to seek pleasure. Some opportunists and careerists may have wormed their way into the party, taking advantage of the party's position to line their pockets. The 10 chaotic years of the "Cultural Revolution" clearly proved that a ruling party would become divorced from the masses if it does not maintain its good style of work and does not follow the principle of democratic centralism. Conspirators and careerists will be active and the party may face the danger of changing its character and political colour.

After years of efforts, the party's style of work has begun to take a turn for the better. But this does not mean that a fundamental change has taken place. For instance, an extremely small number of party cadres doubt the line of the party Central Committee, with some publicly singing different tunes. A number of party members have grown individualistic. An extremely small number of them, corrupted by capitalist ideas, have become criminals. Some party organizations have forfeited their role as fighting bastions.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party has been following a correct line. Its implementation, however, calls for a good party style of work. Therefore, we urgently need to improve the party's work style and work for a fundamental turn for the better in this respect.

Question: How will party members be educated in the future?

Answer: According to our experience in building up our party over the past decades, the party's power does not depend upon the number of members, but the quality of the party members. We have always emphasized the importance of ideological building to the party's development. Half of our present members joined the party after 1966 when the "Cultural Revolution" began. When Lin Biao and the gang of four were holding sway, inner-party life was extremely abnormal. These comrades had no chance to receive party education. They lack the experience of strict party life. Many of them do not fully understand the basic knowledge of the party, its rules, discipline, fine traditions and style of work. In the meantime, some of those who joined the party much earlier have become lax and are not strict with themselves.

At present, our party is leading the people of all nationalities in building socialist ethics and material civilization. The new historical task has set new and higher demands for all Communist Party members. Therefore, strengthening the education of the party members to raise their political quality becomes a very important task of our party. In accordance with historical experience and the task confronting us, we will continue to organize the party members to study Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life and other documents. Education will be carried out in the following fields.

1. Education in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism and the four fundamental principles -- keeping to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. We should educate party members to firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and have confidence that the cause of our party will be victorious.
2. Education in the great communist ideal. We should educate party members to foster a world outlook of struggling for communism throughout their life, to link this great ideal with their jobs, to heighten their revolutionary spirit, and to contribute their all to the party's cause.
3. Education in the proletarian party spirit and basic knowledge of the party. We should educate members strictly to conduct themselves according to the standards of a party member, to display exemplary, backbone and linking-the-party-with-the-masses roles in various fields of work and to strive to be qualified Communist Party members.
4. Education in opposing the ideological corruption of capitalist ideas. It is imperative to help party members develop a sober understanding of class struggle under the new historical conditions, maintain sharp vigilance and conscientiously resist the corrosion of capitalist ideas and way of life.

Our party will convene its 12th national congress this autumn. The reports and resolutions passed at the congress will be the major contents in the education of the party members for a fairly long period to come.

AFP: DALAI LAMA NOT TO RETURN TO PRC-RULED XIZANG

OW200926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 20 Jul 82

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, July 20 (AFP) -- The spiritual and temporal leader of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, today announced he would not return to Tibet as long as it was under Chinese rule. The Tibetan god-king's stand on a rapprochement with the Chinese Government hardened following the reported statement of his former deputy, the Panchen Lama. A statement published on Sunday by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) quoted the Panchen Lama as saying from the Tibetan capital of Lhasa that poverty had been overcome in the mountaneous roof of the world, and that the Dalai Lama should return to his homeland from where he fled to India in 1959.

A spokesman of the Tibetan government-in-exile in Dharamsala, north India, accused the Chinese of using the Panchen Lama to deceive "the world and confuse the basic issues concerning Tibet."

Panchen Lama, regarded as the second man in Tibetan Buddhist hierarchy is currently on a "fact finding tour of Tibet."

Meanwhile, the Dalai Lama's office here also expressed doubt that the 44-year-old Panchen Lama had really made the statement attributed to him by the official Chinese news agency. "We have reasons to believe that the latest statement attributed to Panchen Rinpoche (Lama) regarding the invitation to his holiness the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet and the improved conditions in Tibet are distorted and quoted out of context," the statement said.

The Panchen Lama is now vice-chairman of the Chinese National Peoples Congress (NPC).

Claiming that the Lhasa statement was either fabricated or distorted, the statement here said the Panchen Lama would never address the living Buddhist deity as "Dalai" as reported by NCNA. "The Panchen Rinpoche always refers to his holiness the Dalai Lama as 'tham che khempa' (the all knowing) and will not use the term Dalai as quoted in the statement...this is the term normally used by the Chinese mass media," the release here said.

The Panchen Lama was quoted by NCNA as saying "Dalai and I are good Buddhist brothers and I sincerely hope that he will make a correct choice and return to China at an early date."

"One also wonders how Panchen Rinpoche would have said that poverty has ended in most parts of Tibet when he has just begun his tour and has not so far seen the conditions of the countryside where poverty is most serious," the statement said.

The statement also accused the Chinese Government of preventing Tibetans from freely meeting the Panchen Lama. "We have reports from reliable sources that the Chinese authorities in Tibet have in fact sternly warned the people prior to Panchen Rinpoche's visit that they should not openly welcome him or meet him individually during his stay in Tibet or otherwise the offenders would forfeit one month's rations and punishment for disobeying the order.

"In view of this it is doubtful that if Panchen Rinpoche will really be allowed to have free and frank talk with ordinary people to assess the real conditions in Tibet during his visit," the statement said.

The developments confirmed earlier reports of growing distrust between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government which had earlier showed signs of improvement, experts said. The rapprochement moves between them which started with the first contact in 1979 made some advances. The Chinese allowed the Panchen Lama to visit Tibet as part of an understanding early this month after a gap of about 18 years. The move was welcomed by the Dalai Lama here. But relations soured when the Dalai Lama made a stunning attack on the Chinese last week for showing "disrespect" to his former deputy when the latter arrived in Lhasa early this month.

SPEECH BY WANG RENZHONG AT EDUCATION FORUM

HK191108 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Wang Renzhong: "Bringing Up Communist Successors" -- speech delivered at the forum sponsored by the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department on ideological and moral education among teenagers and children]

[Text] The party Central Committee has attached great importance to the education among youngsters and children, as the quality of this work has a bearing on the rise or decline of our nation. All of you have taken a very positive attitude toward this matter and presented many good ideas.

Ideological and moral education among primary school students must be discussed well as some good ideas can be absorbed through discussions.

In order to carry out ideological and moral education in primary schools, teachers should have teaching materials. These materials could be compiled in the course of instruction. However, it will be much better if they are compiled in an organized way. Teachers who have done well in carrying out ideological and moral education can be brought together to compile a textbook by supporting each other's weak points.

Ideological and moral education for children cannot be carried out with empty theory. Even university students are not interested in empty talk, to say nothing of primary school students. Some university students have said that they do not like lessons in political education. As a matter of fact, they do like the lessons, and if they do not, it is only because the teaching materials are not vivid and lively. Why do the students of the Beijing Teachers College like to attend lessons by Lecturer Li Yanjie? I think we must train a group of teachers like Li Yanjie in the country. The training can be carried out in a short 2-week course during vacations.

Some primary school teachers are good at ideological work. We can bring some of them together to exchange their experiences and compile teaching materials. However, in my opinion, there must be a textbook, to the extent possible, based on nationally unified basic teaching materials. There may also be supplementary teaching materials from one's region or province.

We must have two demands for our children: that they grow up both in good physical health as well as mental health. We must broaden their knowledge under this condition. The amount of homework for children must be strictly controlled. Some primary schools assign so much homework to students that they hardly have time to play on Sundays. When teachers and parents educate children, they must be good at inspiring and guiding them and educating them in a scientific manner.

Ideological and moral education among youngsters and children must center around communist ideology. This is, of course, without question. During the period of the new democratic revolution, we communists made use of such communist ideals to educate revolutionary fighters and the people. Now we are working hard for socialism and are engaged in socialist construction. We are working for the goal of communism. The saying that "communist ideals are something belonging to the future and they are unattainable" is wrong. We are now marching step by step toward the magnificent goal of communism. The steps we are taking and all the work we are doing are part of the great communist ideal. In the initial stage of communist society, public ownership of the means of production, nonexploitation and remuneration according to work are something having communist characteristics. Therefore, how we now approach society, relationships between one thing and another and our work must be different. Carrying out education with communist ideals should not be divorced from reality. The demands of communist ideology will change in pace with social development and with the deepening of people's political understanding. Demands will change under different conditions. And the demands on party members and nonparty personages are also different.

The work of the Young Pioneers is very important. The song of the Young Pioneers is a very pleasant one. But I know nothing of the song of the CYL. (At this moment, Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee chipped in with: "The CYL does not have a song yet.") I think there must be a song for the CYL. Our party's song is "The Internationale." The Young Pioneers' song proclaims that we are communist successors. It is quite meaningful. The CYL has a name for communism, so it must profess faith in communism and fight for it.

We must look at problems from all sides and consider, analyze and report them to the higher levels. Youngsters and children are apt to absorb capitalist ideas and the vestiges of feudal ideology. Feudal ideology in society still exerts a great influence on youths and children. For instance, during a visit to Shaanxi Province I found boys and girls in one middle school who dared not associate with each other. Later, I noticed the same problem in Beijing. Of course, I do not mean that feudal ideology now prevails over our country. But we must pay adequate attention to its baneful influence. Particularly, it is necessary to combat feudal ideology by force of communist ideology. During the Cultural Revolution, under the impact of leftist ideas, students revolted against, beat up and humiliated teachers. This is absolutely wrong. We are now encouraging students to show respect for their teachers. This is quite correct. But on the other hand, we must prevent the emergence of a situation in which all that is said by the teachers is accepted as true. We must encourage children to dare to argue with parents and reason things out with teachers. Teachers play a leading role in schools while students mainly learn from them. If students display something good in mentality or moral character, should not the teachers learn from them too? The exchange of making up what others lack in teaching and learning is a correct attitude. Professors may not be able to answer all questions put forward by students. Can teachers in primary schools answer all questions raised by their pupils? I think it is impossible. They teach children to be honest; they too must be honest. If you do not know something, you must say so. Do not pretend to know when you do not. Only by so doing will teachers have prestige among students. Students like teachers who can really identify with them and treat them as equals. Teachers have self-respect and also expect respect from their students. But students usually have a stronger sense of self-respect. Parents and teachers should not casually wound children's pride, but should respect it. You should even learn the merits and progress of mischievous children. Otherwise, if you do not often point out their merits or progress, and if you dishearten them, they will not get along with you at all. We must imbue children with braveness and creativeness from childhood. In the past, we criticized the viewpoint of demanding that a student get a full mark for every course and act in passive obedience. This is really a wrong viewpoint. Now, when we are bringing order out of chaos, we must be careful not to go to extremes; that is to say, we do not want children to act with blind obedience again.

In the past we stressed that priority should be given to enable students first to develop intellectually. Before the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao once criticized and said that the burden of students was too heavy. At that time, a doggerel rose among students saying: "Sunday is not a holiday for us but a busy day of rushing to finish homework. If this continues, we can hardly live over 21." This criticism sounded quite right. The students would then take an examination like a surprise attack; no stress was made on feedback or discussion in the teaching work. Now we must adopt a heuristic and thought-provoking method, not a simple cramming method in teaching. Of course, we can force-feed students a little, but heuristic and thought-provoking methods must be used for the most part. I think outside reading can be suggested to pupils in primary 4 or 5. But if lessons and homework keep students too busy and they have no free time, then we will be unable to give full play to their initiative and individual character and will fail to meet their interests and requirements.

Pupils are full of energy, so we must organize healthy extracurricular activities for them. Is it possible to set up two activity centers in every residential subdistrict? I do not think it would be difficult to do so. In Guangxi, I found that one neighborhood office had used 2 and 1/2 rooms in a house as an activity center for children, containing a TV set, slide show and books. Children usually gather here on holidays. The center is quite useful for educational purposes. The sites for children's extracurricular activities must make do with whatever is available. It is impossible for the state to spend much money to build many children's palaces overnight. Schools can also be turned into activity centers on holidays or during vacations. But if children are far from their schools, they can go to activity centers in their residential subdistricts.

We must intensify education among youngsters and children in various forms. We have accumulated much experience in promoting ideological and moral education among the youngsters and children. Now the key to success lies in popularizing the experience. Party committees, people's governments, women's federations, CYL organizations, trade unions and other organizations at all levels must attach importance to and strengthen this work. Organs in the field of propaganda, literary and art circles, radio and TV stations, popular entertainment troupes and other literary and art organizations must truly provide children and youngsters with nourishment for their minds and for the healthy development of their moral characters. They must seriously promote the work of strengthening ideological education among the children and youngsters. Since the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee is in charge of this affair, it must carry it through to the end.

To grasp well ideological and moral education among children and youngsters, we should first start with the adults. If grandparents, parents and teachers are bad in thinking and moral character, they will create a very bad influence in the eyes of children. Therefore, those who educate others must first educate themselves, set a good example and consciously be models for children and youngsters.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK150807 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese No 90, 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "State Structural Reform Committee and State Council Economic Research Center Hold Mobilization Meeting for Discussing Theory of Economic Structural Reforms"]

[Text] Chinese economic workers and theorists in the past few years have held enthusiastic discussions on theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform. Many academic meetings of this nature have been held in Beijing and in various provinces and municipalities. Many academic articles and ideas have been published. The general objective is to find a Chinese way to reform the economic system, in a way that is based on Marxist principles, that reflects the experiences and lessons in the socialist economic construction of our country and other countries and that is suited to China's conditions. In order to further develop discussions on these significant theoretical questions, the State Structural Reform Committee and State Council Economic Research Center recently held a mobilization meeting. Xue Muqiao, Yu Guangyuan, Zhou Taihe and others spoke at the meeting. Excerpts of these three comrades' talks follow:

Xue Muqiao: Since 1979, enthusiastic discussions on theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform have been held and the general orientation of these discussions is correct. The mainstream is good and achievements are the main aspect. These discussions have played an important role in promoting experimental work in economic structural reform. Economic structural reform is a very complicated change. No country in this world is clear about this question. Our experience is not sufficient either. Therefore, it is inevitable that incorrect or one-sided views have been put forward in the theoretical discussions. The purpose of mobilizing the broad masses of economic workers and theoretical workers to carry out further and deeper discussions and research on theoretical questions of economic structural reform at present is to further make clear those theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform and overcome certain one-sidedness in theory in a truth-seeking manner.

It is also aimed at increasing our understanding together and on the basis of summing up the experience of structural reform of our country in the past 30 years, in particular in the past 3 years, making clear the orientation of structural reform and making full preparations and providing scientific grounds for formulating a general plan for economic structural reform.

At present, there are many theoretical questions concerning economic structural reform that need discussion and research. There are two which are most important: one is the planned economy and the market; the other is the relationship between vertical and horizontal management or between departmental management and local management or between centralization of power and division of power.

Regarding the question of the planned economy and the market, what needs further discussion is:

1. The relationship between the commodity economy and the planned economy. Some comrades hold that the commodity economy and the planned economy are not opposites. Although the nature of the socialist economy is a planned economy and not a commodity economy, we cannot say that no commodity production or commodity exchange exist in socialism or that no commodity economy exists in it. Achieving a correct understanding needs discussion and research.

2. Concerning regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism. We often talk about the combination of regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism and making full use of the role of regulation by market mechanism under state guidance, or the combination of regulation by planning and regulation by market mechanism with regulation by planning as the dominant factor and regulation by market mechanism as a supplement. Can we say that this formulation is basically correct? In the past 3 years, our country's planned economy has been pounded. Has regulation by market mechanism been the cause? Or is it because we have not used economic levers at the same time to ensure the fulfillment of state plans? What is the relationship between a planned economy and regulation by planning? Can we only mention a planned economy without mentioning regulation by planning? Some comrades hold that regulation by planning in its narrow sense means that the state regulates the production, purchase and marketing activities of enterprises by means of mandatory planning, and regulation by planning in its broader sense includes regulation of the state by means of economic levers and the law of value. Only free production which is not brought into the orbit of state plans and which is regulated spontaneously by the law of value is regarded as being regulated by market mechanism. Is this view correct? Can mandatory planning be reduced or discarded? How should we understand this question?

3. On the difference between market, market economy and regulation by market mechanism. A planned economy is not a market economy but it must have a market. Planning should not be set against the market. We still cannot engage in a planned economy without a market. The shortcoming in our economic work is not excessive utilization of the role of the market but not being good at utilizing the role of market. Market, market economy, regulation by market mechanism, planning, planned economy and regulation by planning are all different in meaning. It is necessary to restudy whether many past formulations are accurate or not.

Many theoretical questions concerning vertical and horizontal management need studying. In our country's economic management structure, there is the contradiction between vertical (departmental) management and horizontal (local) management. Can we gradually replace "ownership by departments" and "ownership by localities" with various forms of integration and get rid of separation resulting from vertical and horizontal management in order to resolve this contradiction? Can we separate administrative divisions from economic divisions? This is a question worthy of studying and solving. May we say that it is necessary to reduce unnecessary state administrative intervention in enterprises? But socialist enterprises can only have relative decisionmaking power and cannot have absolute decisionmaking power. After all, they have to be put under the leadership of either localities or departments. How then should we handle the mutual relationship between departmental management and local management?

There are many other questions that need studying besides the two major ones mentioned above. For example, the question of the structure of socialist ownership and diversified economic components and multiple management methods. To what extent should semisocialist and nonsocialist economic components be developed?

In order to further properly carry out the discussion of theoretical questions concerning economic reform, we should pay attention to the following. 1) During theoretical discussions, we should allow people to put forth certain erroneous, one-sided or wrongly expressed ideas. We should not settle old accounts, nor should we settle new ones. In particular, we should not ascribe a certain view to someone in absolute terms and then criticize it willfully. We should not repeat past practices of seizing hold of somebody's mistakes, using the big stick and elevating somebody's minor mistakes. 2) As long as we adhere to the four basic principles and uphold planned management of the national economy, our general orientation will be correct. That different views are put forth during discussions is normal and necessary. 3) We should uphold the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, establish a good style of upholding truth and correcting mistakes and should not regard ourselves as being always correct. 4) In our discussions, we should apply theory to practice, take Marxism-Leninism as our guidance, proceed from our country's actual conditions, sum up the positive and negative experiences in structural reforms at home and abroad and properly integrate theory with practice and orientation with methods.

Zhou Taihe: Correct theory is our guidance in carrying out economic structural reform. All structural reforms in East European countries proceeded from theory and had good theoretical preparations. When Hungary set about structural reform in 1964, for example, 11 theoretical groups were set up to carry out study on specific questions. We cannot depend on just a small number of people to carry out economic structural reform. We must depend on numerous cadres and the masses to carry out the reform together. Without the participation of thousands upon thousands of cadres and the masses, it will be difficult to carry out economic structural reform.

Yu Guangyuan: The socialist economic structural reform is an important event in contemporary world history. We may regard this event as another reform with historic significance to the relations of production in the socialist countries after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production.

We should make clear the range and nature of the questions to be studied and discussed. We should distinguish between two different concepts: one is the socialist basic economic system common to all socialist countries that lasts throughout the entire historical period of socialism, that is, the public ownership of the means of production by the society, the practice of distribution according to work and the existence of socialist commodity production. Socialist economic structures vary in different socialist countries or in different historical periods of the same socialist country but they are all concrete economic relations set up on the basis of the basic socialist economic system. We can only uphold and perfect the basic socialist economic system and we cannot reform it; whereas we can and should reform the socialist economic structure and make it more rational in order to meet the needs of development.

The study of the theory of economic structural reform is aimed at summing up one aspect of the historical experience of socialist economic construction. In speaking of world experiences, all experiences since the October Revolution are background material for our reference in studying theoretical questions of economic structure. The 30 years' experiences of Yugoslavia since the beginning of the 1950's when Yugoslavia started workers' self-government are more direct material for study in this respect. Speaking of China's experiences, there are two kinds of material -- the 33 years' experiences since the founding of the country and the 4 years' experiences since the economic structural reform was put forth.

In such an important question of theory and practice concerning the socialist economic structural reform, there are bound to be differences of principle and questions will occur as to which are Marxist views, which are not Marxist views or even which are views that oppose Marxism. Under these circumstances, we should adopt a careful attitude towards to question of which are Marxist and which are not Marxist views and let various views be put forward for discussion. Conclusions should be drawn through discussion and even be drawn through practice.

The socialist economy is a planned economy and planning is the basic feature of the socialist economy. The socialist economic structural reform should strengthen planning and not weaken it. The question is how to strengthen planning. Of course, the planning should first of all be scientific and at the same time, there should be a set of methods to ensure planning and to strengthen planning.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SUPERFLUOUS ASSISTANTS

HK161147 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Xia Shuzhang [1115 2579 4545]: "The Role of Assistants Viewed in Light of the Draft of the Revised Constitution"]

[Text] The draft of the revised constitution embodies the spirit of the reform of the administrative structure. Its stipulations on the role of assistants are a case in point. Apart from provisions in the organizational law, there are three stipulations on the role of assistants in the draft of the revised constitution. They carry significance in terms of principle and as examples. For instance, the vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee will number "a few." No clearcut figure is given for the numbers of vice chairman of the PRC (which may be interpreted as there being one vice chairman). "Two to four" vice premiers of the State Council are provided for. As far as the post of vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and that of vice premier are concerned, the nature of their work is different and there should be different stipulations. To clearly spell out the number of assistants in an administrative organ (or the number of staff members) helps guard against an excessive number of assistants. The reduction of the number of assistants is an important part of the effort to reform the administrative structure.

Assistants referred to here mean assistants to leaders of administrative organs. It does not include assistants in other organizations, or the academic and professional titles of assistant professors, assistant research workers, associate doctors of philosophy, deputy chief engineers, assistant editors, and so forth.

As the name suggests, an assistant serves the person ranking above him. As such, he should not be kept idle. His post should not just exist in name with nothing to do. Still less should it be a hindrance to normal work. For various reasons the title of a job holder with an assistant under him can be an "honorary" with no actual work involved (as is the case with the presidents of certain colleges abroad). The assistant in such cases assumes all the duties in practice. It is also common for an assistant to play an acting role, or take over as successor, if the need arises.

The creation of the position of an assistant is nothing new and has been known through all ages at home and abroad. The problem is whether it is necessary to create the post of an assistant and how many assistants there should be. Generally speaking an official of a high rank should have assistance from someone. But he should not have too many assistants. An official of medium rank can have no assistant, depending on actual conditions. If at the basic level or in the smallest unit, the posts of assistance are created and also in great numbers, then that is highly unnecessary. Some people argue that as far as the army is concerned, there are also deputy squad leaders. This is a fact. However, even in times of war, the number of deputy squad leaders and squad leaders in the army does not exceed that of fighters. This is also a fact. Now, in the administrative departments, it is not strange to find more deputy section chiefs and section chiefs than staff members under them. A most outstanding case known to the author is the labor bureau of a certain county. It has 8 directors, including deputy ones, with only one ordinary cadre under them.

For some time it was common practice to extensively install assistants or have more of them at all levels on all fronts throughout the country. In some cases there were just too many of them. There even appeared the trend of more and more assistants being assigned. Things assumed proportions so serious that people freely asked for assistants or randomly added to the number of assistants. This of course resulted in discussion. Amidst the call for the reform of the administrative structure, this has especially become a subject of discussion. The resolution of the party Central Committee and the State Council to change this situation is very firm. We must properly solve the problem of awareness. Only in this way can we wholeheartedly support this decisive measure.

The situation of too many posts of assistants existing was not created in a day. Its causes are very complicated. Let us first look at some superficial causes and then at the actual situation. Then we will discuss what are the "side-effects" of the existence of too many assistants.

The "reasons" for greatly increasing the number of assistants in the past generally had to do with one of the following arguments:

1. To strengthen leadership and improve efficiency. Having assistants in a number beyond reasonable limits would only produce results different from what was expected and even produce opposite results. This means weakening leadership and reducing efficiency. Given more assistants, work is classified into more categories. Power of control over matters is dispersed and action is likely to be slow. This also obstructs efforts to give unified orders and to make timely arrangements. Experience shows that having more assistants is a far cry from strengthening collective leadership.
2. To develop an enterprise and meet the needs of work. As far as this is concerned, there is an effective way to judge. We must check whether the number of assistants added is rational in proportion to relevant conditions concerning an organ in all fields and especially the actual amount of work itself. We must check whether these posts are created for the purpose for which they are intended, or whether they are created just to exist in name and to enable their holders to idle away their time.
3. To train cadres as prospective successors. Even if this really is the case, there is no need to have too many assistants. If they exceed the number needed it only leaves people with the impression that the jobs are being created under various pretexts or under false pretense, as everyone knows that they are not really needed. Moreover, given a superfluity of assistants, everyone is assigned work which actually overlaps that of the responsible person of the department in charge. If a person pays no attention of another, then in his post he actually has nothing to do. That being so, still less can the claim about training prospective successors be justified.
4. To give people a higher position by way of encouragement. A change in position and the question of rewards and penalties are important parts of the personnel (cadre) management system. A promotion may have an encouraging effect, but what should be chiefly considered is whether it contributes to our work. If a promotion is justified just by the factor of encouragement, then there would be no end of promotions. Even if there are plenty of vacancies for assistants, there is after all a limit.
5. Given a big family and a great cause, it is harmless to have more assistants. Our country still has a very weak foundation and is short of technical personnel in various fields. We must make every cent count in our budget for expenditures on employees and cannot be careless about our money. If so many assistants are not needed, would it not be better to direct superfluous manpower to posts where they are really needed? This is the case to say nothing of the superfluity of assistants being a hindrance to work performance.

The above arguments for the excessive number of assistants are inevitably far fetched. The following conditions giving rise to a superfluity of assistants are more convincing.

1. Administrative rules and regulations are not perfect enough. Some organs have no organizational laws or rules to follow as a basis and are quite free in creating the posts of assistants. Even if there is a basis for guidance, there is also the problem of the degree of awareness and of interpretation and enforcement. For instance, the clause "the post of an assistant can be created, if necessary" (refer to article 39 of the organizational laws for regional people's congresses at all levels and regional people's governments at all levels of the PRC), the number of assistants allowed is not given. Also, the expression "a certain number" of posts of assistants can be created (refer to the same article) allows for such great flexibility in interpretation that people are almost given the power to take charge of things themselves. As regards past individual clearcut rules setting down a limited range for the number of assistants, there is also room left for the choice of a greater over a smaller number.
2. There is a given historical background. In the 10 years of internal disorders, many existing leading cadres "stepped aside" or got involved with "the great reshuffle." With chaos turned into order and the relevant policies carried out, those reinstated combined with those in their existing positions of course constituted a great number. Given a long interruption in the normal process of promotion, some deserved promotions are given, adding further to the number. The assignment of new personnel also has a chain reaction. As units rank people according to seniority and have no place for newly assigned persons, there can hardly be a "balance" between the number of workers supplied and the actual number required. Therefore, the addition of assistants to leaders at all levels is considered a "way out."
3. Both the system and the accepted practice are to blame. Though there is no relevant clearcut stipulation, lifetime tenure for leadership cadres actually existed for a time. Unless dismissed because of unusual mistakes or serious offenses against the law, cadres generally could only climb up the ladder rather than slip down and could only be accepted rather than expelled. No matter what the conditions of a new work department, transferred cadres had to be assigned and graded as before. In the past, such methods of making veteran cadres retire and retreat to the second line were not made clear enough. As a result, many old, weak and frequently stick cadres (including assistants) remained in their leadership posts despite their failing health. Therefore, the number of assistants was continuously increased to provide help for these cadres. Thus, there have been more and more assistants.
4. The number of assistants is inevitably matched at higher and lower levels. If there generally exist many assistants in leadership posts in various units, then a unit concerned must go along and increase its number of assistants accordingly. If a leadership department under it will, if it does not have assistants in leadership posts or too few assistants, have an especially hard time of it. At the higher levels, heads get in touch with heads. The lower levels also turn to higher-level heads. That which is within the province of a given department in its internal and external affairs is often referred to the leadership at a higher level for "personal attention," instructions" and "guidance," in order to stress the importance attached to it. In addition, exchanges between fraternal units follow the traditional pattern of "matching soldier with soldier and general with general." If the number of assistants is not increased, things become unmanageable.

As to the superfluity of assistants, only if we deeply realize the defects of this practice can we resolutely correct it.

1. This practice helps make for a staff larger than is needed. Given an excessive number of assistants, we must assign work to them. Sometimes, several assistants share in the control of a unit under them. In some cases, "there are more officers than soldiers," or there are even "department heads with no department under their control," or "commanders existing only in name." This calls for "recruiting men and horses" to swell the ranks, in order to avoid losing "face" and spoiling the "appearance." There are also units which originally had a relatively large number of departments. These departments act upon each other, causing a vicious cycle and leading to an ever larger staff.

2. Administrative efficiency suffers. Given a large number of assistants at various levels, documents for circulation must go through many levels and wait longer. More meetings are also held and each take longer. Meetings are also often postponed because some people are away on business or sick, or because there are other intervening factors. If work is not properly divided up, people of the same unit may split up and each concern himself with his own affairs, passing the buck to each other and letting things slide. All matters, important or unimportant, are thus referred to the higher levels for instructions. As they are likely to be held up, how can efficiency not become still lower?
3. This practice interferes with the normal progress of work. That which causes too large a staff and reduced efficiency interferes with work performance. But the superfluity of assistants does more than interfere with work. Given an excessive number of assistants, job-holders whom they serve must spend time and energy coordinating relations between assistants and maintaining contacts. The least lapse in attention will cause overattention to one thing and the neglect of another and give rise to contradictions. Those things involving the whole situation and being of significance must still be taken care of by these job-holders in charge. Certain assistants become redundant links in between. Sometimes they are more hindrances than helpers.
4. This practice causes waste in various forms. The waste of time and energy caused by a superfluity of assistants as mentioned above is obvious. The waste of manpower and financial and material resources also reaches quite alarming proportions. There is a considerable increase in the budget for their expense, the number of personnel assigned to them, housing allotted and other allocations to them.
5. The practice does not help the growth of cadres. Given too large a number of assistants and the classification of work into many categories, a deputy director (much less two leadership assistants sharing the control of a unit under them), who is only put in charge of a department, cannot play an effective role at both higher and lower levels, with nothing actually being done at either level. It is also likely that, as the duties are not clearly defined, the higher level will take over and the lower level will depend on the higher level.

The above situation is a great obstruction to the realization of our fundamental tasks, and the concentration of forces on socialist modernization. Therefore, this forms part of the reform of the administrative structure which the central authorities are determined to make. The reflection of the situation in the draft of the revised constitution is not accidental. We do not just want to take the actual needs and actual results into consideration. There should not be too many assistants. Because the administrative organ works in a down-to-earth manner, anything that interferes with efficiency should be given up.

FIRST HALF PIG, EGG PROCUREMENT INCREASED

OW190103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jul (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter has obtained the following news from the Ministry of Commerce: The total quantities of pigs and fresh eggs procured by the state during the first half of this year increased significantly over the same period last year. Some 62.42 million pigs were procured during the first half of this year, an increase of 2.95 million over the same period last year, and some 1,075.5 million jin of fresh eggs were procured during the first half of this year, an increase of 64.4 million jin. The increase was due to the implementation of the state policy of encouraging pig and poultry raising and guaranteed procurement in various localities.

In December last year, the State Council approved and promptly transmitted the decision of Anhui Province to vigorously promote pig raising because there was a downward trend in pig raising. Most provinces, municipalities and autonomous region implemented policies on allocating fodder land and providing feed to encourage peasants to raise pigs. Various localities have stopped the practice of forcing down grades and demanding lower prices, while forbidding the practice of forcing up grades and prices. As a result, the peasants have enhanced their enthusiasm for raising pigs and reversed the downward trend.

The supply of fresh eggs in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai during the first half of this year increased by 22.2 million jin compared with the same period last year.

ASEISMIC BUILDING METHODS PROMOTED IN NORTH

OW161301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 16 (XINHUA) -- Aseismic reinforcement of some industrial, commercial and residential buildings has been completed in the last few years in the major cities of northern China, Beijing, Tianjin, Dalian, Xian, Baotou, Hohhot, Taiyuan and Datong, according to a conference on earthquake-resistant construction in northern China that closed here today.

Beijing, China's capital, has reinforced most of the buildings housing water works, power plants and communications facilities as well as bridges on trunk highways. Apartment houses are being reinforced by stages, the conference was told.

China is one of the world's seismically most active countries. Delegates attending the conference said that reinforcement of existing buildings has proved to be an effective way of reducing earthquake damage.

To ensure the safety of the people and of property, the Chinese Government has, since 1977, allocated 840 million yuan for reinforcement work on 115.3 million square meters of industrial, commercial and residential buildings. In addition, local governments, departments and enterprises have raised another 300 million yuan for such work, according to a report at the conference.

The five-day conference was convened by the newly established Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and attended by officials in charge of aseismic work from eleven of China's northern provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and from departments under the State Council.

The report said that 24 million square meters of buildings, 545 highway and railway bridges, nine large and medium-sized reservoirs and large numbers of chimneys and water towers were reinforced in China in 1981.

Conference delegates urged local authorities to continue to put prevention first and study how to strengthen urban aseismic capability while working out plans for urban construction and renovation that incorporate earthquake-resistant methods. They said that any new construction must meet state standards for earthquake resistance, villages in highly seismic regions should be given advice about safe construction methods, they added. Delegates agreed that scientific research in this field should be strengthened.

FUJIAN ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON FINANCIAL WORK

OW102134 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Resolution of the Standing Committee of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress on further strengthening financial work, adopted by the 16th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee on 29 June 1982]

[Excerpts] The 16th Session of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee heard and examined the "Report on How the 1982 Budget Was Implemented From January to May" made by Chang Tingxiang, deputy director of the provincial financial department, on behalf of the provincial people's government. The session held: After the convocation of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the people's governments at all levels and various financial departments conscientiously carried out the guidelines laid down by the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and did a great deal of work in developing the national economy. However, in the course of instituting the budget, new factors leading to reduced revenues and increased expenditures were discovered. Deficits were further enlarged. The standing committee of the provincial people's congress is extremely concerned over this situation. The people's governments at all levels and various departments concerned must rapidly adopt effective measures to correct the abnormal situation under which production is increased while revenues remain the same and expenditures are expanding while revenues are dropping.

To strive to develop production and increase social wealth is the foundation in solving financial problems. Efforts must be made to attain better economic results and arouse the masses to develop various activities in increasing production and practicing economy in order to increase revenues while stepping up production.

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and acting according to our capabilities. We must strictly control new expenditures and carry out capital construction projects according to our plans and on the basis of the proper procedures.

We must strengthen our supervision over financial affairs and strictly enforce financial and economic discipline. It is necessary to pursue the liability of and seriously deal with those who violate financial and economic discipline. Those who are involved in serious cases must be punished by law.

JIANGXI CONVENES MODEL WORKERS MEETING

OW170557 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The meeting of representatives of model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments, convened by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, opened at the Jiangxi art theater in Nanchang on the morning of 15 July.

A total of 631 representatives attended the meeting, including 409 model workers, 204 representatives of advanced units and 18 representatives of veteran model workers and their dependents. Leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial Military District attended the meeting, including Yang Shangkui, Fu Yutian, Di Sheng, Wu Ping, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Shixian, (Xu Ping), Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Zhong Ping, Shen Hanqing, Lu Xiaopeng, Ni Nanshan, (Lu Huiying) and (Li Yuanlin). Also attending the meeting were (Xu Shaolin), adviser to the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation.

The meeting was presided over by Wang Xhixian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and permanent [chang wu] vice governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government.

Comrade Fu Yutian, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and permanent vice governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, spoke. He said: [begin recording] Comrades: Our country has been successfully advancing along the road pointed out by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. For more than 3 years, the people of various nationalities in our country have followed the party's lead in shifting the focus of work onto socialist modernization and have worked hard to achieve the grand goal of realizing the four modernizations before the end of the century. We have won significant successes in building both material and spiritual civilizations. The situation in this province is similar. Through the concerted efforts of the people of the whole province, we have created an excellent situation. The political situation of stability and unity has been further consolidated and developed. We have made steady progress in promoting the economy during readjustment. Since the beginning of this year, we have made new progress in all our work. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Fu Yutian pointed out that, currently, the most important thing is to solve the main contradiction between the people's increasing material and cultural needs and the backward state of social production. In carrying out economic readjustment, an important thing is to gear our production to the needs of the people. In his speech, Comrade Fu Yutian also talked about how to solve the problem of the urgent need for, and shortage of, energy, to improve operations and management, increase economic results and promote the circulation of commodities.

Closing of Meeting

OW190543 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting of representatives of model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments successfully concluded today after completely the agenda in 4 days. A closing ceremony was held in a solemn manner at the "1 August" auditorium at 1530 today.

Leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial Military District attended the closing ceremony, including Bai Dongcai, Fang Zhichun, Fu Yutian, Di Sheng, Wu Ping, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, (Wang Zheming), Xu Qin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Li Shizhang, Fang Qian, Liang Kaixuan, Lai Shaoyao, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, (Lu Huiyang) and (Li Yuanlin). Also attending the closing ceremony were (Xu Shaolin), adviser to the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the provincial trade union council, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation.

Xu Qin, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, first read the decision of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government to confer honor titles on a number of model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments in Jiangxi Province.

A name list of those model workers and advanced collectives of industrial, communications, electromechanical, financial, trade, cultural and educational departments receiving honor titles from the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government was also read at the meeting.

Amid lively music and warm applause, provincial party, government and army leading comrades issued model certificates and letters of commendation to the representatives of model workers and advanced collectives.

SONG RENQIONG VISITS RETIRED CADRES IN SHANDONG

SK161138 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, Comrade Song Renqiong, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and head of the Organization Department under the party Central Committee, went to the Yantai cadres' convalescent home and the provincial Jinan cadres' convalescent home on 29 June and 14 July to visit some retired veteran cadres and the families of some deceased veteran comrades. Comrade Song Renqiong happily shook hands with the retired veteran cadres and said hello to them.

While visiting the houses of some veteran cadres in Yantai, Comrade Song Renqiong said: You, veteran comrades, have made great contributions to the party, the people, the revolution and construction undertakings and, therefore, are a great spiritual wealth of the party. It is an honor for me to visit you. He urged veteran cadres to continually give play to their role after their retirement. Some of them should write reminiscences and provide materials for the compilation of party history in order to hand the spiritual wealth of the revolution down to our descendants. However, the most important thing is to take advantage of their strong points to conduct investigation and studies and participate in more social activities. Educating the youths and juveniles is an unshirkable duty of veteran cadres. Therefore, veteran cadres should make friends with the youths to understand them. Veteran cadres should also teach the youths by their own examples in the light of the youths' ideas in order to pass on their experiences.

The retired veteran cadres pledged to make new contributions to the party and the people as far as possible in order to repay the party Central Committee for its warm concern. Comrade Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, accompanied Comrade Song Renqiong on his visit to the provincial Jinan cadres' convalescent home.

SHANDONG URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK150931 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] According to our reporters, the Shandong provincial work conference on dealing blows at serious economic crimes concluded in Jinan Municipality on 12 July. The conference urged party organizations at all levels to regard the struggle against serious economic crimes as their key task, to study anew the related documents and the guideline of instructions issued by the CCP Central Committee and to upgrade their understanding and strengthen the party's leadership over the struggle to carry forward the struggle to the end.

Zhao Lin and Li Zichao, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference held: Since the first half of 1982, our province has waged an all-out struggle against economic crimes, has made an initial breakthrough in the struggle and has scored marked achievements. However, the development of the struggle remains uneven. The party organizations in some localities have not waged the struggle in a thorough manner due to a lack of full understanding of the struggle's significance.

The conference held: It is imperative to deal with criminal cases with high quality and efficiency. According to legal procedures, concentrated efforts should be made to handle key and serious cases. In dealing with cases, it is necessary to adhere to the party's policies to strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions. Efforts should be made to draw a clear line of demarcation between faults in work and the violation of law and discipline, between malpractices and economic crimes, and between smuggling, trafficking in contraband goods, embezzling and receiving bribes on the one hand and problems arising in implementing the new open-door policy for rejuvenating the

economy due to incomplete provisions on the other. Through correctly implementing the party's policy, efforts should be made to orientate the struggle to a sound track.

The conference held: The key to whether we can carry forward the struggle to the end lies in leadership. The party committees at all levels must regard the struggle as their key task and strengthen their leadership over the struggle in a down-to-earth manner.

SHANGHAI SOLICITS FOREIGN FUNDS FOR TECHNOLOGY

OW131638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Shanghai, July 13 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai has solicited 220 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds to help start 328 industrial, commercial and other projects in the past three years.

This was announced by an official of the planning commission under the Shanghai Municipal Government at a briefing to permanent representatives of foreign and Hong Kong firms in Shanghai and businessmen now in the city.

Li Gonghao, deputy secretary-general of the municipal planning commission, said that Shanghai, China's biggest industrial center and trading port, will make still better use of funds from foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao to upgrade its industrial technology and expand its external trade and economic relations.

The value of export commodities provided by Shanghai has increased at an annual rate of 22 percent in the past three years, he said.

SHANGHAI DEPUTIES INSPECT PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS

OW270615 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress organized two teams to inspect the public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts and finance and trade departments in the municipality from 16 to 22 June in order to acquaint themselves with the situation in the struggle against serious economic crime.

The two inspection teams consisted of Wang Tao, Liu Jingji and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, and 15 standing committee members and deputies of the municipal people's congress.

During the inspection, members of the teams noted with satisfaction that the struggle against economic crime had been developing step by step throughout the municipality, achieving initial results in a short time. They called on the departments concerned, with support from the masses of people, to pursue economic criminals in the wake of victory, to deepen the struggle and to win still greater victories.

During the inspection, they also made some suggestions. They stressed that under the party's leadership, it is necessary to carry out this struggle in a comprehensive way and link it closely with the rectification of the party's work style and the people's common practices and with the consolidation of enterprises and the maintenance of public order in order to promote the building of a socialist material civilization and socialist ethics.

YANGCHENG WANBAO ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE ISSUES

HK221443 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 82 p 2

["Discussion on Special Zones" column article by Shen Shi [3088 4258]: "Views On a Number of Issues in Building the Special Economic Zones"]

[Text] Running special economic zones as an experiment in our country refers to a few localities on socialist soil where we implement some systems and policies different from those in the hinterland and where we develop economic cooperation with foreign funds. They are different from other localities in the country, but they should not depart from the general policy of the socialist state. They exist and develop under the conditions of both cooperation and struggle between the socialist and capitalist economic systems. They are experimental bases for serving socialism by means of capitalism. Therefore, on the one hand the special zones should really be "special" in the utilization of capitalist funds, science and technology and advanced management methods and on the other, they should resolutely be "unspecial" in the basic principle concerning socialism. It is necessary to comprehensively and dialectically apply these two aspects and adhere to them in the various tasks of building special zones.

First, in building special economic zones we rely chiefly on absorbing and utilizing foreign funds. For a considerable period of time, the socialist economic sector will not hold an absolutely dominant position in the special zones. However, there will probably be an economic structure in which various economic sectors coexist under the leadership of the socialist state with state capitalism being the main sector. At the initial stage, because of the lack of basic facilities and imperfection of various types of legislation in the special zones, most of the foreign funds we have absorbed are in relatively low forms, such as processing imported materials, processing parts according to pattern, assembling imported spare parts and compensation trade. With the gradual development of the various conditions for absorbing foreign funds, joint ventures and cooperative ventures of a relatively higher degree which are in a position to absorb large amounts of foreign funds will develop to a great extent and hold a major position. Such joint enterprises are a joint-venture of investment and operation between the socialist economy under the system of ownership by the whole people and the collective ownership system, and foreign funds. It is state capitalism within the socialist state. As to independent operation by foreign firms, that is also an important form of absorbing foreign funds and it operates within the scope permitted by the relevant laws, decrees and regulations of the state and the special zones. If the special zones do not rely mainly on the utilization of foreign funds, they violate the original purpose of running the special zones.

We rely mainly on the utilization of foreign funds in the special economic zones, but this does not mean that the socialist economy is of little importance. In the special economic zones, the socialist economy is closely linked with the whole superstructure of socialism. The workers and most of the management personnel of the enterprises are our staff and workers. The various economic tools are chiefly in our hands. So long as we apply them well, we shall be able to control the economic activities in the special zones.

Second, the products of the enterprises in the special economic zones absorbing foreign funds are for export in principle and are restricted by the relations between supply and demand in world markets. The production and sale of these products are therefore chiefly regulated by the economic mechanism of the market and the law of value plays a dominant role in various aspects of production, supply and marketing. The value of the commodities manufactured by these enterprises should be recognized through exchange on the world market. Otherwise, it will be impossible for them to be competitive or even enter the world market. In view of the fact that the enterprises which absorb foreign funds will become a major economic component in the special zones, it is therefore necessary for the special zones to pay more attention to regulation by market mechanism than other localities. The scope and extent of the law of value and the law of activities by international capital also play a greater role. Therefore, constantly raising the competitiveness of the export commodities on the world market is an important task for the economic activities in the special zones.

In this respect, the special zones also have many favorable conditions. First of all, by cooperating with foreign businessmen in running enterprises, the special zones have a relatively great number of channels of economic contacts and are relatively well informed in scientific and technological and economic information and in market information. This makes it possible for the special zones to constantly adopt new technology and, by reacting flexibly according to the needs in world markets, produce readily marketable commodities. Second, because of the fact that the costs of land and labor are relatively cheaper, it is possible for foreign investors to make considerable profits and thus give full scope to their initiative in the operation. So long as we are good at handling our relationship with foreign investors on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, the special zones are in a more favorable position than other localities to renovate equipment, import new technology and adopt advanced methods of operation and management. Furthermore, it is also necessary to make a proper appraisal of the patriotic enthusiasm of the Overseas Chinese and the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and conscientiously utilize it as a favorable factor in absorbing foreign funds and in cooperation enterprises.

It is necessary to strictly control the sales of products of the special economic zones in the domestic market. However, if the products are technologically needed in the hinterland, are in short supply in the domestic market and have to be imported from abroad, and if the products of the special economic zones are also satisfactory in both quality and price, it should be permissible to sell them in the domestic market after paying taxes according to the regulations. Naturally, it is necessary for the unit purchasing the commodities to obtain an import permit beforehand from the department concerned at the higher level so that they can be included in the state allocation plan. However, the products of the enterprises in the special economic zones absorbing foreign funds should not be sold principally in the domestic market. The dumping of commodities from foreign investment in the hinterland will undermine the national economy and damage the socialist economy.

The enterprises in the special economic zones absorbing foreign funds are geared to world markets and basically subject to regulation by the economic mechanism of the market. This does not mean that the planned economy is impotent or dispensable. Macroscopically speaking, the economy of the special zones is a component part of the socialist planned economy. It should conduct its activities under the guidance of the planned economy. Moreover, in various aspects such as overall planning, the distribution of various trades and professions, the scale of absorbing foreign funds and technology, the utilization of funds, the supplies of commodities, the arrangements of labor force and the exploitation of intellect, the state plan, in fact, plays a role in the special zones. We should fully understand that ours is a planned economy based on the system of public ownership and in which regulation by market mechanism plays a supplementary role. We should also recognize that in the special economic zones state capitalism will become a major economic sector. Thus we should be able to appropriately handle regulation by planning mechanism and regulation by market mechanism in the special economic zones as well as the relationship between them. Not only should we note the guiding role of the planned economy on the economy of the special zones; we should also take into account the special features of the special zones with regard to plan system and management methods and adopt different methods to readjust the economic forms of the different systems of ownership. It is necessary to bring the economy of the special zones into the orbit of the planned economy of the whole province and the whole country. However, it is impossible to demand that the entire economy of the special zones should be brought into line, some can only be brought into line in part or to a certain extent, and some cannot be brought into line. It is necessary to deal with different economic sectors in different ways.

Third, since in the special economic zones we must adhere to the principle of relying mainly on utilizing foreign funds and of relying mainly on the sale abroad of products produced by enterprises in the special zones absorbing foreign funds, it is necessary for us to be more open in our policy toward foreign countries and to strive to make the special economic zones more appealing in every respect in order to effectively face competition from other countries and areas. The proximity of the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Zones to Hong Kong and Macao is a favorable condition for absorbing foreign funds. However, if we fail to have a set of economic laws and regulations suited to the needs of absorbing foreign funds and earnestly put them into effect, the investors will possibly take a wait-and-see attitude. At the same time, foreign businessmen tend to pay attention to the investment environment. Aside from the stability of the political situation, which is a basic condition, other conditions such as telecommunications, communications, banking, insurance, means of consultation, reduction or exemption from customs duties, exit and entry formalities and work efficiency also exert an influence on the investors. The most important point is that the capitalists always aim at making a profit. If they fail to make a profit, they will not come. If the special zones do not adopt a more open policy toward foreign countries, give preferential treatment to foreign investors and provide them with various facilities, they will have no appeal. Naturally, all these measures should be strictly restricted within the scope permitted by the laws and policies of our country.

Fourth, the special economic zones are not an isolated economic entity divorced from the socialist system, and so it is necessary to handle well the relationship between the special economic zones and the whole province and country. Our special economic zones are a component part of the great socialist motherland. Not only should we consider the overall planning and the imported projects of the special zones from the angle of building newly emerging modernized frontier cities; we should closely link them, from the macroscopic angle, with the needs of building our national economy and export needs. This makes it necessary for the special economic zones to do a good job of "absorbing foreign funds" and "maintaining internal links." Maintaining internal links is aimed at obtaining the extensive support of the whole province and the whole country, strengthening the power for exploiting the special economic zones, strengthening the capacity for absorbing foreign funds and digesting advanced technology and, at the same time, constantly delivering to the whole province and the whole country advanced technology and experience of demonstrated effectiveness and capable people for construction who have grown through practice. At present, the various departments and localities in the hinterland are very enthusiastic in investing in the special zones (particularly in Shenzhen), but this should not depart from the state plan and, at the same time, should be brought into the orbit of the overall planning and planned management of the special zones.

Fifth, the special economic zones also present new problems to the party's ideological and political work because we mainly have dealings with international capital and implement a series of special open-door policies different from other localities in the country. We should likewise uphold the four basic principles in the special economic zones and, in accordance with the special features of the special zones, adopt various flexible forms to carry out the four basic principles in the political, economic, ideological and cultural activities of the special zones. We should face up to the side effects generated by the implementation of the open-door policy and conscientiously strengthen ideological and political education among cadres and the masses. It is necessary for the special economic zones to vigorously step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, resist various harmful effects, prevent cadres from being morally degenerated and ensure the health of civilization in the ideological sphere. We can cooperate with capitalism economically but, politically and ideologically, we should by no means accept decadent capitalist elements. We should wage a thoroughgoing and protracted struggle against them. We should make a full appraisal of the difficulties in our work, but we should also not lose our confidence. So long as we can do a good job of educational and management work, the party organizations at various levels in the special zones can genuinely give full play to their role as a strong fighting bastion and the party members in the special zones can genuinely play an exemplary role and we shall be able to consolidate the socialist ideological position in the special economic zones, build the special economic zones into a showcase of socialist material and spiritual civilization and imbue them with socialist spiritual civilization and social features.

HENAN MEETING ON CURBING IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT

HK120238 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Summary] From 6 to 8 July the provincial CCP committee and government held a meeting which demanded that the province continue to grasp the work of sending back to their original units workers whose employment is not covered by the plans. Provincial CCP committee Secretary and Governor Dai Suli and Vice Governor He Zhukang spoke.

Since the provincial CCP committee and government transmitted a circular on this issue in March, various prefectures and municipalities have done much work and scored initial successes. By the end of June, Xinyang Prefecture had completed its tasks by sending 16,500 persons back to their original units, Xinxiang Municipality had sent 2,300, and Zhengzhou railroad bureau had sent 1,500. Zhumadian, Anyang and Luoyang Prefectures and Jiaozuo Municipality had completed over half their tasks in this respect.

The meeting held: "Sending back to their original units workers whose employment is not covered by the plans is the requirement of correcting party work style, readjusting the national economy and straightening out the enterprises. It is an essential task." The meeting held: "This work must be done carefully, not carelessly. We must make proper arrangements for the production and livelihood of people being sent back to their villages. Xi and Xinyang Counties have formulated specific regulations for solving the problems of responsibility fields, private plots and grain rations for those being sent back to their villages. Their experiences should be popularized."

The meeting held: "In the future, if further cases of employment of workers not covered by the plan or of sham clearing out of such workers are discovered, the discipline inspection departments must carry out prompt investigations and deal with them as appropriate. We must resolutely send back to their original units certain people who were given jobs by cultivating profitable relationships. People must be clearly told that they are not allowed to make trouble in work just because their sons, daughters or relatives have been sent back to their original units; otherwise, they will be dealt with severely."

HUBEI GOVERNOR ON HITTING AT ECONOMIC CRIME

HK250249 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Excerpts] From 15 to 19 June the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government convened a meeting on hitting at serious economic crime which summed up and exchanged information and experiences in work in the previous stage, analyzed the current situation in the struggle, and made arrangements for the next stage of work.

The meeting held: In the past 4 months or more, Hubei has scored great success in the struggle against serious economic crime, and the whole struggle has developed steadily and healthily.

Vice Governor Tian Ying spoke at the opening of the meeting. Governor Han Ningfu delivered a summation. He said: The leading comrades at all levels must understand more clearly the significance, nature, focal points, policies and methods of this struggle. They must grasp the work of investigating and handling major and important cases as the cardinal link in deepening the struggle, and tackle this work really well. They must certainly not treat investigation as a gust of wind and handle the cases in a perfunctory way, nor may they use "the policies are unclear and the cases are not easy to handle" as a pretext for delaying action and leaving matters unsettled. Still less are they permitted to give unprincipled protection to, indulge or connive with malefactors. It is essential to attach importance to investigation and study, seek truth from facts and fully display the power of the policies in dealing steady, accurate and hard blows at all criminals who seriously sabotage the economy. It is also necessary to vigorously protect and support the activists in the struggle.

Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out: Hitting at serious economic crime is a long-term and regular struggle. He demanded that the leading comrades at all levels further enhance understanding, be resolved, and provide careful guidance.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

HK130245 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Summary] The 16th Session of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Wuchang today. (He Fulin), director of the provincial finance bureau, delivered a report on the province's final accounts for 1981 and the draft of the 1982 budget. He said: Hubei fulfilled its financial tasks in 1981 relatively well. Total revenue was 3.688 billion yuan, overfulfilling the plan by 3.84 percent. Financial expenditures basically met the requirements of the development of all production and construction undertakings. The province achieved a balanced budget with a slight surplus. "The budgeted expenditures for 1982 show an increase of 8.48 percent over last year, and exceed revenue by 114 million yuan. This contradiction will have to be solved by increasing revenue and economizing expenditures."

(He Fulin) said: In order to fulfill its financial tasks for the year well, the province must do a good job in the following tasks: 1) Further improve economic returns. 2) Get a good grasp of straightening out the enterprises and fully tap internal potentials. 3) Strengthen the unified management of revenue work. 4) Do well in controlling and using the various expenditures.

Lin Musen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the meeting today. Also present were Vice Chairmen Xia Shihou, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan and Jiang Zhonghua.

Congress Session Ends

HK150452 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Summary] The 16th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee concluded in Wuchang on 14 July. The meeting passed a resolution approving the provincial government's report on the final accounts for 1981 and the draft budget for 1982. The meeting called on the people of the province to seriously implement the 10 guiding principles for national economic construction increase production, practice strict economy, do everything possible to improve economic returns, and strive to develop the province's national economy steadily and healthily.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON GUANGDONG FOREIGN TRADE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Guangdong Province Develops Foreign Trade," published in the 16 July DAILY REPORT, page P 3:

Paragraph three, from line two, should read: "The province's 1981 export trade volume increased by 116 percent as compared with 1978." Correcting figure on export trade volume increase.

TAN QILONG ATTENDS SICHUAN FINANCE MEETING

HK180614 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP committee and government held a provincial finance and trade work conference in Chengdu from 5 to 17 July. The meeting summed up experiences in finance and trade work since the third plenary session and unified understanding. At the same time the meeting studied the new conditions and problems facing this work, in light of the spirit of the provincial CCP committee work conference.

The meeting pointed out: Finance and trade work must better meet the new situation of development of the national economy. It is essential to continue to enliven circulation and promote the development of industrial and agricultural production. In particular, finance and trade work must bring into play its functional role centering on speeding up the development of the rural economy, advance in the forefront of agricultural production, and make still greater contributions to accomplishing the targets for endeavor in Sichuan's rural economic development.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government Wang Lizhi, He Haoju, Guan Xuesi and Ding Changhe attended the meeting. Comrades Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong made speeches. Comrade Yang Rudai presided throughout, and delivered a summation.

TORRENTIAL RAINS HIT 30 COUNTIES IN SICHUAN

HK180624 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Summary] From 2000 on 14 July to 0400 on 17 July, torrential rainstorms hit 30 counties in northeastern Sichuan. In 12 counties rainfall measured between 100 and 200 mm, and in 9 counties and Wanxian Municipality it ranged from 200 to 317 mm. The heaviest rainfall was in Wanxian County, where precipitation exceeded 400 mm. Starting in the northern part of Nanchong Prefecture, the rain area gradually moved into Daxian and Wanxian Prefectures and the northern part of Fuling Prefecture. Having summer up last year's experiences, the army and people in these areas had made serious preparations for fighting floods, and plunged into the antiflood battle as soon as the rain started.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG INTELLECTUALS FORUM

HK021421 Lhaza Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Summary] In order to implement the spirit of the circular of the central authorities on examining work concerning intellectuals and give full play to the role of the intellectuals in the region in the course of building a new socialist Xizang, responsible comrades of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee recently invited intellectuals of various circles to two forums. The intellectuals who were invited to the forums are intellectuals of Tibetan and Han nationalities on all fronts.

Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government, including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duojie, Raidi, Song Ziyuan, Yang Dongsheng, (Peng Ze), Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai and Xuekang Tudengnima, attended the forums. They seriously listened to the views of intellectuals coming from all fronts and sincerely held talks with them.

The comrades attending the forums unanimously held: "In recent years, in the course of implementing the important instruction of the central authorities on work in Xizang, the regional CCP committee has paid attention to giving play to the role of the intellectuals and seriously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals. We are very happy that the party has shown concern for and cherished the intellectuals." Many of them put forth many good suggestions on building new socialist Xizang, training scientific and technological workers and stabilizing the force of intellectuals in our region.

At the forums, Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke, affirming the important role and function of the intellectuals in the cause of the revolution and construction in the region. He said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the region has recruited some 1,500 party members from among intellectuals. Since 1980 the region has assessed and fixed the technical titles of some 5,900 people. Over the last few years, the region has promoted some 500 intellectuals to leadership posts at all levels and employed some 90 intellectuals who were unemployed. He said: "All this has clearly shown that the party's policy on intellectuals has been gradually implemented. However, we must clearly understand that many problems still exist in the course of implementing the policy on intellectuals. Some leading comrades have so far not eliminated their prejudice against intellectuals." He pointed out: "Leaders at all levels must fully inspire the enthusiasm of the intellectuals, give full play to their role and ensure that they know their subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities and enable them to realize their full potential. We must show concern for their work, study and livelihood. We must really solve their practical problems." In conclusion, he encouraged intellectuals of Tibetan, Han and other nationalities to unite as one, learn from each other, cooperate and make even greater contributions toward the objective of struggle to achieve a small change within 3 years, a medium-size change within 5 years and a big change within 10 years.

XIZANG REGULATIONS ON TRADE FAIRS, PROFITEERING

HK190806 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Summary] "The Xizang Regional Government issued a circular on 22 June saying that the provisional regulations on trade fair controls and on hitting at profiteering activities in Xizang have been adopted at the 13th session of the 3d regional people's congress standing committee and are effective immediately." On 17 July XIZANG RIBAO published the full text of these two provisional regulations and added an editorial entitled "Actively Safeguarding Socialist Economic Order."

The Xizang regional provisional regulations on trade fair controls contain 25 articles, and the provisional regulations on hitting at profiteering activities contain 18 articles.

The 17 July XIZANG RIBAO editorial said: The implementation of the two regulations is of great significance in further enlivening urban and rural markets, safeguarding socialist economic order and ensuring the smooth progress of socialist construction. Party, government and military organs at all levels throughout the region and the broad masses of people must strictly abide by them, and help the industrial and commercial administration and management departments do a good job of enforcing the regulations.

YUNNAN AGRICULTURAL FORUM ON NATURAL CALAMITIES

HK200730 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial agricultural department recently held a meeting in Kunming for responsible comrades of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal agricultural bureaus. The meeting held: The province has been doing well in fighting against natural calamities since this spring. The production situation is promising and is mainly reflected in: 1) Good work in farming preparation and spring farming has been done. 2) Nursing of young plants has been carefully carried out. 3) Farming has been promoted. 4) Cultivation of industrial crops has been promoted.

All participants held: We can achieve an increase in grain production and other crops by further mobilizing the masses, taking appropriate measures to promote sowing and farming and taking good precautions against natural calamities.

ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES LAUNCHED IN BEIJING

OW180640 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the 1 August Army Day, activities for supporting the army and cherishing the people are being conducted enthusiastically in the urban and suburban areas of the capital. Moving scenes of army-people relations being as close as fish and water can be seen everywhere.

The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government recently issued a "circular on commemorating the 1 August Army Day and carrying out activities in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs." In the circular, the municipal party committee and people's government made specific arrangements for carrying out activities in commemoration of the 1 August Army Day in the municipality and called for all units to check up on the implementation of the policy of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs and the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and armymen and to make proper arrangements for retired soldiers and those who have been transferred to civilian work from active service, especially for sick, wounded and disabled retired soldiers. On the eve of Army Day, cadres and workers of the Liudian food management station, an advanced unit in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and martyrs in Pingguo County, visited such families in order to ascertain what kind of food grain they needed. They obtained rice, flour and millet for 16 households of martyrs' elderly dependents and disabled soldiers and organized vehicles and personnel to deliver the food to their houses.

On the eve of Army Day, commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing are doing good turns and carrying out activities in support of socialist construction. The 3d Company of a certain PLA engineer unit sent a group of good technicians to do a crash job of constructing a building for the Beijing No 3 leather shoe factory, thus making it possible for the factory to increase its capability of making leather shoes for children by 20 percent. This will further increase the variety of colors and designs of children's shoes in the capital's market. PLA units under the Beijing Garrison command have participated in all major activities in clearing up "dirty things, disorder and things falling short of standards" in the municipality. In addition, they have also often sent learn-from-Lei Feng teams and service teams of young people to carry out activities with a view toward benefiting and making things convenient for people, thus doing the latter many good turns.

Decision on Activities Passed

OW191919 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government today passed a decision to launch week-long activities among the people in Beijing, to cherish and learn from the army from 26 July to 1 August.

The decision called on all organizations to carry out education among the broad masses, particularly the young people, to cherish the CCP, the socialist motherland and the people's army. Efforts must be made to give publicity to the tremendous achievements of the PLA in safeguarding the motherland, the four modernizations program and the interests of the people. It is also necessary to give publicity to the PLA's role as the principal force in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and developing socialist spiritual civilization and to learn from the PLA's superior moral qualities and fine traditions.

The decision pointed out: In addition to the report meetings and soirees organized under the unified administration of the municipal government, the party, CYL, trade union and women's federation organizations at the grassroots level should also sponsor report meetings or forums inviting veteran Red Army members, old cadres and army heroes to introduce the army's glorious traditions. It is essential to launch varied and colorful activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents.

The Beijing Municipal CYL Committee is prepared to sponsor, prior to the 1 August Army Day, a forum and summer soiree of the representatives of advanced youth and army heroes.

In close connection with their own conditions, all basic-level units must also organize youth service teams and learn-from-Lei Feng groups to do repair work or deliver merchandise to serve the PLA units stationed in Beijing, bereaved families of martyrs and military dependents. During this "week to cherish and learn from the army," rural communes and brigades must check how the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs is being implemented.

BEIJING CIRCULAR URGES RESPECT FOR TEACHERS

OW162020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1704 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government today issued a circular concerning a serious case involving Wang Xingkuan, Wang Guiyi and other commune members of the Jisi production brigade in Huairou County, who reviled and beat up three women teachers. It pointed out: This case is extremely serious. The main troublemakers, Wang Xingkuan and Wang Guiyi, and the other commune members violated the penal code and should be punished by law. It criticized the Huairou County CCP Committee and the county people's government for failing to realize the seriousness of the case and promptly handling it and for being weak in leadership. It called on all district and county CCP committees to further study and implement the party's policy on intellectuals and to protect the lofty social status of the people's teachers.

In issuing the circular, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government also published a report from the Huairou County CCP Committee and the county people's government on investigating and handling the Jisi production brigade incident. The report said: The county CCP committee and government feel profoundly responsible for having allowed such a serious incident to take place in Huairou County and for not promptly handling it in good time. Bureaucracy prevailed in work. Not enough attention was paid to this case. Redtape in handling official documents delayed the investigation of this case. The lessons learned from this case by the county CCP committee and people's government are profound.

Recently, with the approval of the Huairou County Procuratorate, the county's public security bureau placed Wang Xingkuan and Wang Guiyi under arrest according to law. The county CCP committee's discipline inspection commission decided to expel Wang Xingkuan from the party. Investigation is also being conducted on other troublemakers, who will be seriously dealt with separately. In this connection, the county CCP committee and people's government also held a countywide meeting attended by cadres of three levels. They educated the cadres of the various levels to deeply respect teachers, to realize the significant role of middle and primary school teachers and to firmly implement the party's policy on intellectuals.

HEBEI HANDLES SABOTEURS OF COUNTY PARTY CONGRESS

OW162220 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to a report by a RENMIN RIBAO reporter and our station reporter, some people of Feixiang County, Hebei Province, have been seriously dealt with for undermining elections at the county party congress.

When the party congress was held in Feixiang County in January this year some people, using illegal measures, created serious political incidents to undermine democratic elections. Leading comrades at the central level expressed profound concern about this matter when they heard about these incidents. They instructed the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee to investigate and seriously deal with these cases.

Right after the Feixiang County CCP Committee made arrangements for the elections, Wang Haibo, assistant manager of the county's cotton and jute company; Lu Guotai, deputy head of the county; and others secretly collaborated with each other in undermining organizational discipline with measures used during the Cultural Revolution. They made use of big-character posters to reverse right and wrong and mix up black and white in order to smear responsible comrades of the county CCP committee whom they disliked. They also wrote letters to personally attack these responsible comrades. When the congress was in session, they invited people to dinner from time to time in order to win more votes for those individuals they supported. After the election, they again wrote big-character posters to attack those successful candidates whom they disliked. The main troublemakers involved in these serious incidents were persons who thrived during the Cultural Revolution, who refused to take their defeat lying down after the smashing of the gang of four, whose factionalist thinking remained serious and who had been unhappy about the disciplinary actions taken against them for making use of their power to seek selfish interests.

When, on 12 May, the Feixiang County CCP Committee announced to all party members and cadres the decision of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the Handan Prefectural CCP Committee to initially handle the five people who had tried to undermine the democratic elections, including Wang Haibo and Lu Guotai, it received warm support from the party cadres and the masses.

TIANJIN DISMISSES TWO DEPUTY MAYORS FROM POSTS

SK160237 Tainjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 21st session on the morning of 15 July. The meeting examined and unanimously adopted Acting Mayor Li Ruihuan's suggestion on relieving Comrade Guo Chunyuan of his posts as municipal deputy major and chairman of the municipal planning commission, and Comrade Yu Fujing of his post as municipal deputy major.

The meeting was presided over by Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee. Vice Chairmen Liu Gang, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan and Xu Ming attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- Based on 3 years' increased production and income, the Nei Monggol region again made steady progress in light and textile industrial production in the first half of this year. As of the end of June, the regional light and textile industrial output value totaled 543.1 million yuan, up 12.67 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Among the 314 light and textile industrial enterprises throughout the region, 168 have overfulfilled the semi-annual targets. In addition, 93 new varieties of light and textile industrial products have been out on markets. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN VISITS HARBIN STORE

OW150240 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee has strengthened leadership over enterprise consolidation by treating the consolidation task as the keystone of work in all fields. Principal leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee have gone into the realities of life to give specific guidance to streamline the consolidation of enterprises throughout the province. Overall consolidation of enterprises is now being carried out step by step throughout the province.

In the course of enterprise consolidation, the provincial CCP committee and its standing committees have established their own contact points where they go periodically to study the prevailing conditions and help enterprises solve problems which they cannot handle by themselves. For Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, the Songhua-jiang department store in Harbin was his contact point. He visited the department store on three different occasions to study the actual conditions there and gave lectures on the party to workers and staff members. There has been a change in the workers' mental outlook and the appearance of the department store after a 5-month orientation on enterprise consolidation. A total of 37 advanced customers and 508 efficient sales persons, or 49.2 percent of all sales persons working in the department store, have emerged. Compared with the same period of last year, the sales volume in April increased by 142,000 yuan. As a result, this department store has become an advanced unit in consolidation on the commercial front in Heilongjiang Province.

Governor Chen Lei also visited his own point of contact, the Harbin ballbearing plant, on a number of occasions to study the prevailing conditions there. Together with the investigation team of the plant's CCP committee working at the grassroots level, he studied and discussed matters concerning developing new products and improving economic results. Since the beginning of this year, this plant has been fulfilling the state plans month by month and the amount of profits delivered to the state has accounted for 50 percent of the annual plan.

In the meantime, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee are also busy with personal visits to survey the actual conditions in various areas. For example, Comrades Yang Yichen and Chen Junsheng visited four cities and over a dozen counties on three different occasions to investigate and study. They personally summed up the experience of Linkou, Hulin and Mulin Counties in consolidating enterprises thereby giving direction for consolidating industrial enterprises in a timely manner. As a result, enterprise consolidation advanced with giant strides.

As compared with the same period last year, during the first half of this year, the total industrial output value in the whole province increased by 7.4 percent; profits within industrial enterprises increased 18.9 percent over previous estimates; and profits delivered to the state increased 36.1 percent.

QIANG XIAOCHU AT JILIN EXPORT TRADE FAIR

SK110245 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, after a 15-day duration, the Jilin provincial export trade fair successfully concluded today. Thanks to direct guidance and concern given by the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government and vigorous support by various localities, departments and units concerned, remarkable achievements have resulted from the trade fair. There are over 190 categories of commodities which have been sold during the fair by signing contracts with foreign businessmen. These are worth over \$75 million. Foreign businessmen are so interested in our province's commodities that they are constantly trying to strike a bargain with our firms. In addition, our province has signed a number of technical cooperation agreements and import contracts with foreign business representatives, such as processing goods with materials or patterns supplied by foreign customers, assembling equipment with parts supplied by foreign plants and exchanging compensatory trade.

Attending the export trade fair at the invitation of our province were over 700 business representatives from Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Pakistan, Italy, Canada, France, Britain, Switzerland, Syria, the United States, Macao and Hong Kong. Through business transactions during the export trade fair, our province has further strengthened its economic relationships with foreign countries.

The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government also attached great importance to the export trade fair. During the preparatory period for the trade fair and following the opening of the fair, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the people's government arrived at the fair site on many occasions to hear briefings. Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave important instructions on doing a good job in the fair and visited the fair to offer advice.

During the export trade fair, some traveling traders also toured places in Changchun, Jilin and Siping Municipalities and visited production units.

JILIN CONDUCTS STRUGGLE AGAINST DROUGHT

SK091030 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] On 7 July the provincial CCP committee and government issued an emergency circular on mobilizing the party and the people to carry the struggle against drought through to the end.

The circular urges party committees and people's governments at all levels throughout the province to lead the broad masses of people of the province to overcome the drought with a death-defying spirit and to reduce the losses resulting from the drought to the minimum. The circular set forth the following tasks for combating drought:

1. All areas plagued by drought should regard combating the drought as an overriding central task for rural areas at present and should concentrate leadership forces, laborers, materials and financial resources on the struggle against drought.
2. The party, the people, all trades and professions should exert concerted efforts to do well in combating drought. We should utilize all facilities for combating drought, irrigate as many areas as possible and lose no time in making artificial rain in the areas where conditions permit. All trades and professions should do their best to support the struggle against drought. Power departments should give first priority to supplying electricity to combat drought.
3. In the summer we should attend to weeding, plowing and banking soil to the growing crops. We must not lose our confidence because the seedlings grow badly due to drought and abandon weeding, plowing and banking soil to the growing crops. We should continue to weed, plow and bank soil if the drought is not alleviated.
4. We should continue to prepare seeds of late crops. We should rush-plant late crops whenever there is saturating rain. We should plant more Chinese cabbage and radishes.
5. We should persistently implement responsibility systems, bring all functions of the responsibility systems into full play and mobilize the masses to join the struggle against drought.
6. Communes and brigades not suffering from drought should strengthen field management and measures for increasing production with a view to reaping a good agricultural harvest to compensate for losses caused by drought.
7. In order to score a victory in the struggle against drought, party organizations at all levels should strengthen the political and ideological work in rural areas to give the masses confidence and increase their fighting will to carry the struggle against drought through to the end. We should sternly guard against all rumormongering and feudal superstitious activities to smoothly conduct the struggle against drought.

ABOLISHING OF STRIKE RIGHT IN CONSTITUTION VIEWED

HK121336 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 p 3

["Explanations of the Draft of the Revised Constitution" by Zhang Guoan [1728 0948 1344]:
"Why Should the 'Freedom To Strike' Be Abolished?"]

[Text] Citizens' "freedom to strike" was stipulated in the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions of our country. This stipulation has been abolished in the draft of the revised constitution. People might ask: Freedom to strike is often stipulated in the bourgeois constitution; since ours is a socialist country, why should we abolish it?

We all know that in capitalist countries, means of production belong to capitalists, and workers, who own nothing, are ruthlessly exploited and oppressed. To achieve their economic interests and political rights, workers frequently stage strikes and stop production so that capitalists suffer property losses. In so doing, capitalists might be forced to make necessary concessions. Striking is an effective means of struggle. In a capitalist society, it is absolutely necessary for workers to adopt the means of striking to carry out their struggle against capitalists. The fact that the freedom to strike is stipulated in the bourgeois constitutions is precisely the result of the struggle of the working class.

Ours is a socialist country and laboring people are the masters of their own country. They are not allowed to adopt means of striking to stop production, sabotage the national economy and harm the people's interests. Some people think that a strike might punish the bureaucracy. This idea is wrong. There are many and varied methods for dealing with the bureaucracy. We can solve this problem through normal ways such as exposure, accusation, complaints, appeals and so forth. Article 18 of the draft of the revised PRC constitution stipulates: "Workers and staff members of the state enterprises participate in the management of their respective enterprises through the congresses of workers and staff members and other channels, in accordance with provisions of the law." Article 19 stresses: "Units of the collective economy practice democratic management according to provisions of the law; their managerial personnel shall be elected and removed and decisions on major issues concerning enterprise management shall be made by the entire body of their workers and staff members." Such being the case, why should we adopt the means of striking? In the meantime, if we adopt the means of striking to solve a problem, we are liable to intensify contradictions, or bad people might even take advantage of the situation. This will seriously harm our country and people. However, the interests of the real bureaucrats will not be affected. In our country, the system of exploitation of man by man has been eliminated and the fundamental interests of laboring people coincide. Generally speaking, the contradictions between bureaucrats and ourselves are contradictions within the ranks of the people. They should be solved through criticism and self-criticism, but not through the means of striking, which will harm our economy. The "freedom to strike" stipulated in the 1975 and 1978 Constitutions was obviously not in accord with our country's socialist system. Therefore, it is perfectly reasonable for us to delete this stipulation in the draft of the revised constitution.

Citizens in our country enjoy extensive democratic rights. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that there are 17 fundamental rights for our citizens. This is rarely seen in the constitutions of various countries in the world. In our country, citizens enjoy the right to the management of their own country and enterprises. These are the fundamental rights of our citizens. Citizens of capitalist countries are not entitled to such rights. This reflects the superiority of our country's socialist system.

The fact that the "freedom to strike" has been deleted in the draft of the revised constitution does not mean the shrinking of our citizens' fundamental rights. On the contrary, it shows the truthfulness of their fundamental rights. The stipulation of workers' "freedom to strike" in the constitutions of capitalist countries is merely a showcase of bourgeois "democracy." Since capitalists have the right to fire workers at will, it is impossible for laboring people to enjoy democratic rights. The nature of our constitution is entirely different from that of capitalist constitutions. Although the "freedom to strike" has been stipulated in the constitutions of the bourgeoisie, this does not mean the expansion of their citizens' rights. Even though this stipulation has been deleted in the draft of our revised constitution, this does not mean the shrinking of our citizens' democratic rights.

LIAONING OPENS MEETING ON ECONOMIC RESEARCH

SK160747 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, at today's provincial meeting on economic research, Li Huang, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said: The work on economic research is an important part of socialist construction. If we pay no attention to the work at present, economic construction will undoubtedly suffer from losses. He urged various CCP committees, people's governments and economic management departments to list this work as an item on their daily agenda. The meeting on the work of economic research convened by the provincial economic research center in Shenyang is the first one in our province.

Li Huang noted in his speech: We should uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, advocate the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and make use of economic research achievements to help leading departments in making decisions.

Zhu Chuan, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, delivered a mobilization report at the meeting. He urged all economic researchers to strengthen coordination and tackle key problems conscientiously in order to make a breakthrough in the province's economic construction.

Attending the meeting were comrades of economic research units in the province, of various universities and colleges and departments concerned directly under the provincial authority, totaling 150 persons.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE VOLLEYBALL TEAM IN LIAONING

SK170735 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] According to reports, this morning the national women's volleyball team, which has assembled for training, played an exciting exhibition match at the gymnasium of the Shenyang workers club for the PLA units and their departments stationed in Shenyang. Some 1,000 commanders and fighters went to the gymnasium despite the rain to watch the match. Prior to the exhibition match, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; and Jiang Yonghui and other leading comrades received all members of the national women's volleyball team which has assembled for training and extended a warm welcome to them for their exhibition match.

SHAANXI FIRST HALF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VIEWED

HK140338 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Summary] A station reporter visited the provincial economic committee on 9 July to ask about the province's industrial production in the first half of the year. A comrade of the committee said: "During this period the province's total value of industrial output was 5.48 billion yuan, 50 percent of the year's quota and a 7.1-percent rise over the same period last year. This included increases of 3.8 percent in light industry and 10.9 percent in heavy industry. Thus, heavy industry has risen from its decline last year, while the growth rate of light industry is slightly lower than last year. Certain light and textile industry products are not selling well."

On the reasons for this situation, the responsible comrade said: "The main reason is that after several years of readjustment, heavy industry has continually expanded its service scope. It has actively organized the production of fuel, raw material and equipment needed in agriculture, light industry and the technical improvement of existing enterprises, together with export products. In particular, it has taken advantage of the province's favorable conditions and produced metallurgical and chemical products urgently needed by the whole country. As a result of all this, heavy industry production has risen rapidly. By the end of June, the national defense, petrochemical, metallurgical, machine-building and coal departments had all overfulfilled their quotas for the first half of the year, all with growth rates higher than 10 percent.

"The production capacity of the light industry system has continually increased in recent years as a result of technical improvements and other measures. In the first half of this year the growth rate of value of output in the No 1 light industry system exceeded the average growth rate for all industry in the province. The textile and No 2 light industry systems managed to record new growth despite a big shortfall in output of polyester cotton cloth, and the many types and categories of daily-use articles and fierce competition in the markets. Growth rate in key products such as bicycles, television sets, chemical fibers, beer and milk products was over 50 percent. Sewing machines, cigarettes, plastic goods, synthetic wash powder, detergents and so on increased by over 15 percent.

"However, the growth rate in Shaanxi light industry lags behind the national average. The main reasons are: Last year the province's agricultural production declined because of natural disasters. This has had a relatively great effect on cotton processing, oil and fats, and the foodstuffs industry. In accordance with the demand of the plan, certain textile enterprises have restricted production of polyester cotton cloth. Quality of certain light and textile products is low, while their prices are high. They lack market competitiveness and so pile up."

In view of the current new situation, the provincial economic committee has demanded that workers on the light and textile industry front work hard to improve quality and variety and make their products sell better. "They should first strive to achieve a steady and healthy economic development growth rate. Second, they should do a good job in market surveys and forecasts, find out the rules governing the changes in the markets, and organize production according to social needs. They must do a good job in product renovation and improvement and the trial output of new products."

The provincial economic committee demanded: "The heavy industry departments should further expand their scope of service amid readjustment, and serve the development of agriculture and light industry, and the markets and exports."

TAIWANESE URGED TO DISCUSS DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW181406 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "Taiwan Compatriots Should Exercise Their Right As Masters of the Country"]

[Text] Compatriots! The constitution is the fundamental law of our country, which sets forth the nature of the state and its future. This conforms to the basic interests of not only the people of all nationalities on the mainland, but also our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese. In the past 2 months and more since the promulgation of the "draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China," the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese have offered many constructive opinions in various forms and through various channels. This forcefully shows that as masters of the country our compatriots are concerned about the fundamental law of our great motherland.

Vice Chairman Peng Zhen's statement calling on compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese to thoroughly discuss the draft revised constitution is precisely intended to ask our compatriots to exercise their right as masters of the country in a still better way and to participate more in discussing the fundamental law of our country.

The draft revised constitution unequivocally points out in its preamble: Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. To accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland is the sacred duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan. This embodies the common aspiration and demand of the people of the whole country.

On 30 September 1981 Chairman Ye Jianying further expounded on the principles and policies concerning Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and peaceful reunification. His explanation has deepgoing and widespread influence at home and abroad.

Article 30 of the draft revised constitution stipulates: The state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions. The rules and regulations in force in special administrative regions shall be stipulated by law according to specific conditions.

Thus, the basic contents of the nine-point policy announced by Chairman Ye Jianying are confirmed in law and provide a legal basis for the peaceful reunification of the motherland, just as Vice Chairman Peng Zhen pointed out in his statement.

Compatriots! If you have any opinions or suggestions, please act as masters of the country and express your opinions or suggestions through various channels in order to perfect the constitution.

Taiwan compatriots! After discussion and further revision by the people of all nationalities in the country, the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese and after formal adoption by the National People's Congress, the revised draft constitution will become the fundamental law of the Chinese people in the new period. This is an important event in the political life of our country.

Compatriots! Exercise your right as masters of the country and take part in discussions of the revised draft constitution!

BEIJING RADIO ISSUES CALL FOR REUNIFICATION

OW191413 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Commentary by station commentator (Zhong Ming): "Create the Conditions for Accomplishing the Great Task of Reunification"]

[Excerpts] Recently articles on the reunification of the motherland have been appearing frequently in Taiwan newspapers and journals.

The articles point out that reunification of the motherland is the common aspiration of the people of the whole country. They also express strong national sentiments, an intense sense of the responsibilities of the times and the longing for reunification. In view of what the people are longing for, how can the reunification of China be postponed indefinitely?

The reunification of China is also an urgent task which brooks no hesitation in view of the interests of our country and our people. At present, wars are frequently among nations. There must be someone who covets China's fertile land or wants to fish in troubled waters. Our experience tells us that the imperialists and hegemonists always seek proper opportunities and other's weak points to make a breakthrough. Is it not precisely for the purpose of meeting their imperialist need that they are making every effort to obstruct the progress of the Chinese people's task of reunification? Moreover, how many storms can Taiwan stand in light of its economic dependence on foreign countries and its lack of natural resources?

Thinking back, we find that the situation of the Taiwan Strait has gradually been relaxed in the past several years, making people feel that everything is ready, except what is crucial. The people's call for reunification and peace is daily becoming louder and more pressing. Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal has drawn a blueprint for the peaceful reunification. Chairman Hu Yaobang's invitation has again shown the sincerity of the Chinese Communist Party. Various departments on the China mainland have made many preparations for reestablishing postal links, trade relations and air and shipping services between Taiwan and the mainland.

Nevertheless, the conditions must be created by both sides. Things cannot be done well if only one side displays sincerity and enthusiasm and makes efforts while the other side simply shows indifference and suspicion. Things will become much easier if the other side thinks more of the interests of the country and the people, dispels some doubts, fears and conjectures and adds some sincerity and trust.

TAIPEI PAPER ON PROMOTING U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

OW170203 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIN PAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Yang Hsi-han: "The Way to Strive To Promote Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Excerpts] A qualified diplomatic official yesterday pointed out two aspects in the way to strive to promote Sino-U.S. relations in light of the tense and delicate state of relations between China and the United States.

First, it is necessary to present objective facts and emphasize the importance of democracy and freedom to the Free World and the value of free economy and help the policymakers and the people of the United States realize that it is rather doubtful that they can effectively contain the Soviet Union by wooing the Chinese Communists.

Second, it is necessary to strive to win widespread friendship and support among the American people, especially the leaders in various strata. As to U.S. congressmen and professional diplomatic officials in the State Department, regardless of their attitude towards us, we must try our best to contact and make friends with them on the basis of traditional Chinese faithfulness, forgiveness and kindheartedness.

These two aspects in our long-term efforts to promote Sino-U.S. relations may be put in two words, "close contact." In other words, we must directly or indirectly maintain a smooth channel of contact in promoting our relationship with the United States.

The senior diplomatic official yesterday used the expression "reining in on the brink of a precipice" to describe President Reagan's negative attitude to the document drafted by the State Department on "the question of selling military equipment to Taiwan" or the so-called "Shanghai Communique No. 2" which has been much talked about and was on the verge of being made public.

The senior diplomatic official said: It was lucky that one of our friends learned of this matter and promptly informed us and also let President Reagan know his opinion in an appropriate manner. As a result, President Reagan has taken a clear-cut position on this matter.

A senior diplomatic observer also pointed out: In promoting Sino-U.S. relations, our staff members in the United States, including all our citizens visiting the United States, should establish the thinking that "the relationship can be changed." He said, at present or in the future, all our working personnel in the United States must be efficient and capable diplomatic workers who can perform tasks in a positive, active and enthusiastic manner.

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL SLAMS SHULTZ' CHINA POLICY

HK200741 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "China Policy Turns Right -- Commenting on Shultz' Statement at the Senate Hearings"]

[Text] On 8 July 18 conservative organizations in the United States issued a joint statement on Sino-American relations. They extolled the "Taiwan authorities" and preached the "two-China" policy. On 13 and 14 July, at the hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State-designate George Shultz also masterminded schemes for the Reagan administration's pursuit of the "two-China" policy. An adverse current against China thus emerged both inside and outside the U.S. Senate.

Perhaps the antics of several contemptible scoundrels can temporarily affect the trend of U.S. foreign affairs, but they can never stop the Chinese people from advancing forward. Shall China be split up forever just because you are trying to create "two Chinas"? Can you obstruct the historical trend of the reunification of China by continuing arms sales to Taiwan? Please recall the history of the birth of new China. U.S. arms have never been a serious obstruction in China's advance. China is looking forward to reunification through peaceful channels. It is also able to realize reunification by military force. History will be the best witness.

It seems that George Shultz knows very little about the character of the Chinese nation. He thinks that the Chinese people can tolerate interference in their internal affairs by foreign powers and the long-term split of their country. China's modern history since 1840 is a history in which the Chinese people opposed imperialist interference and invasions. Even during the time when China was ruled by a traitorous government, the Chinese people fought heroically for national independence. Now that China has already won independence and achieved initial prosperity and the United States is on the decline from the period of full bloom and has been plunged into passivity in the contention for world hegemony, how can China yield to foreign powers and allow itself to be trampled upon? Unfortunately, the China policy preached by George Shultz at the hearings seems to know nothing about this.

Shultz said that U.S. relations with China is "a question of vital importance," but at the same time "the 'Taiwan Relations Act' must be faithfully followed." How ridiculous and deceitful it is to cover up the contradictions in this diplomatic conception and to carry out such a foreign policy! The statement of the Chinese Government and leaders as well as the four articles embodying the spirit of China's U.S. policy are a categorical response: Whether insisting on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and letting the boat of Sino-U.S. relations strike a reef, or revising or abrogating the "Taiwan Relations Act" and continuing to promote the normalization course of Sino-U.S. relations, the U.S. Government must make a choice between these two and give a serious answer.

Shultz declared unblushingly that "the United States has never recognized [chengren] the PRC's political jurisdiction and domination power over the Taiwanese people and authorities in power." This would not be strange if the United States were still China's overlord. However, China has long been independent of U.S. control. Whether it "recognizes" [chengren] or not, it can never change China's stand and stop China from exercising sovereignty over its localities. As a matter of fact, it was clearly written in the "Shanghai Communiqué" that "the PRC is the sole legal Government of China" and that "there is only one China and Taiwan is a part of it." A line was thus drawn between "legal" and "illegal," "central" and "local." To our surprise, Shultz is so muddleheaded as to brazenly cast aside the principle of the "Shanghai Communiqué": However, the American people will surely make their own choice.

There was something correct in Shultz' statement at the hearings. Namely, that the differences between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait "must be solved by the Chinese people." According to this logic, there will certainly be no interference in China's internal affairs. However, Shultz turned quickly in his statement and expressed the "willingness and determination to provide Taiwan with defensive arms," which "will not be restricted by any time limit." With the selling of arms, he was encouraging the Taiwan authorities to refuse and resist reunification. These contradictory remarks have laid bare the deceitful nature of the imperialist diplomatic activities.

The China policy preached by Shultz was based on various contradictory elements. Seeking a balanced treatment of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait can only result in the destruction of normalization of Sino-U.S. relations and damage to the global interests of the United States. We can predict that although Shultz has embarked on his political venture and has become U.S. secretary of state, the future of U.S. foreign affairs will be full of brambles.

WEN WEI PO ON TAIWAN'S 'PERILS AND DOUBTS'

HK090958 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Special feature by Yuan Ping [5913 5689]: "Taiwan 'Shaken by Perils and Doubts'"]

[Text] Mr Chiang Ching-kuo reappeared in public last month after a prolonged illness. He spoke at the KMT general meeting in a very miserable tone. He said: "Since the PRC stated its goal of 'peaceful reunification,' we have been at a great disadvantage. Our country is shaken by perils and doubts and is in a very difficult situation." He called for the KMT members to "take a firm stand, overcome all obstacles and open up new avenues."

It has been a long time since Mr Chiang Ching-kuo "spoke with intense sorrow". Thus, people cannot help but "look at him with new eyes." At the same time, people cannot help asking: Why should Taiwan be "shaken by perils and doubts"? To analyze the situation, we should start with the "crisis of the three letters." The "crisis of the three letters" is a term commonly used by Taiwan for attacking the mainland. We might as well borrow it to look at the "crisis of the three letters" in Taiwan.

Taiwan's "crisis of the three letters" is the three letters U.S. President Reagan sent to Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang through Vice President Bush during his visit to Beijing in May. In the three letters, Reagan seriously reaffirmed to the Chinese leaders the principle of the "Shanghai Communique" that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a province of China. He expressed his desire to see the mainland and Taiwan succeed in carrying out negotiations for peaceful reunification.

It was these three letters of Reagan's that aroused perils and doubts in Taiwan. They shook Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and his fellow officials. The general trend of the times is not too encouraging.

Viewed from the principle reaffirmed in the three letters, the major thing is that the United States agreed to peaceful negotiations for the reunification of China. This is a change in Reagan's China policy. Since the reunification of Taiwan through peaceful negotiations is the internal affair of China, the United States has no right to interfere. Furthermore, China will not pay attention to U.S. interference. However, from Taiwan's point of view, the Reagan who was elected for his promise to oppose communism and who is famous for his "respect" for the "traditional friendship" with Taiwan has now changed his attitude. Taiwan cannot but panic. It seems that the only backer is now unreliable. This has resulted in "more arduous diplomatic work."

Following the "three letters" is the rumor that a "Shanghai communique" No 2 is being prepared and the "Taiwan Relations Act" will be amended. The rumor was so rampant that reporters of KMT newspapers stationed in Washington had to analyze the issue of the amendment in great detail and announce that the communique would not be amended. This is to clear the rumor and boost their courage.

U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, who is famous for his pro-Taiwan and anticommunist stance, just went to Taiwan. When he met Chiang Ching-kuo and Sun Yun-hsuan, his eyes were brimming with tears, as if he was too embarrassed to speak. The reporter in Taipei described it as "a moving scene." People said Goldwater himself knew that Taiwan was in a difficult situation. Therefore, as "an old friend," he was carried away by emotion. After his return to Washington, although Goldwater tried his best to speak for Taiwan and opposed the amendment of the "Taiwan Relations Act" and demanded that the United States continue to sell arms to Taiwan, he must have had good reason to cry.

Meanwhile, the Senate majority leader, Senator Howard Baker, visited Beijing. As an observer, he reported on his impression of China to Bush. He admitted that the Taiwan issue played an important role in the relationship with China. "The seriousness of this issue depends in large part on how we handle the arms sales to Taiwan and on the degree of positiveness China is ready to adopt with regard to the existence and continuation of the Taiwan Relations Act."

Viewed from the situation of its foreign relations, Taiwan is enveloped in dark clouds, and as far as the domestic situation is concerned, there is also an ill omen. Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's serious eye diseases made him realize that he is already in his last years. The frequent appearances of his sons and their taking up of important posts reflect the fact that Chiang Ching-kuo has made arrangements for events after his death. Meanwhile, he complained that "a small number of Taiwan people are antagonistic to the government" and "have been used by the CCP to disrupt internal work," and he warned that people should "consider the serious consequences" of possible "sabotage to rule by law." This was the first occasion in a long while on which Chiang Ching-kuo openly rebuked the opposition party. He would have tried to cover up and urge the whole party to unite to fight against foreign things if the factional struggle and scramble for power were not so complicated and serious.

The other thing that merits attention is that in his speech on "the problem of China and Chinese reunification," "President of the Executive Yuan" Sun Yun-hsuan mentioned the timeframe for reunification. He said reunification should be achieved "in the course of continuously bridging the gap between the two sides," "conditions will gradually mature," and "by that time the obstacles to reunification will naturally be reduced," "reunification should be achieved through peaceful competition but not by threats or force."

There were responses to Sun Yun-hsuan's speech. The New York TIMES and Washington POST held that "Taiwan's policy has changed," and "there is a possibility of reaching an agreement with Beijing." Perhaps these responses elicited reproaches in Taiwan and Sun Yun-hsuan was forced to make another declaration, putting forth the demand that the CCP "abandon the four upholds," and recognize "uniting China with the three people's principles" as the prerequisite for negotiations. Thus, he corrected his previous speech.

No matter how Sun Yun-hsuan corrects his speech, all indications are that Taiwan is being "shaken by perils and doubts." As time goes on, Taiwan will be faced with more and more economic difficulties that "will not be easily solved." We are going to publish another analytical article regarding this.

In short, "worries" are created in a situation of "perils and doubts." Taiwan flaunts the banner of the three people's principles; however, Professor Huang Tien-chung of Tan Chiang University pointed out in an article that Taiwan youth simply does not believe in the "three people's principles." The three people's principles put forth by the KMT have been pigeonholed and are a "big crisis" of the KMT. It is ironic to put forth "uniting China with the three people's principles." Even Tai Pai-chuan, who always sincerely believed in the three people's principles, has left Taiwan and emigrated to the United States. From this, we can affirm that the atmosphere in Taiwan is full of perils and doubts.

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